

Maj. Gen. Selmon W. Wells, 3991A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Jack J. Catton, 4719A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Kinney, 1661A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. William W. Veal, 1902A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Eugene B. LeBally, 1920A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Gilbert L. Meyers, 1958A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem II, 2025A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Rollen H. Anthis, 2053A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Cunningham, 2054A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. John B. McPherson, 2068A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Gerald F. Keelling, 3827A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. John B. Henry, Jr., 4129A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. John W. O'Neill, 4155A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Earl C. Hedlund, 4170A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Jamie Gough, 4511A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Samuel C. Phillips, 8981A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Kenneth E. Pletcher, 19136A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force, Medical) U.S. Air Force.

To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. Emmett M. Tally, Jr., 1312A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Linscott A. Hall, 1342A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Louis E. Coira, 1429A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Kyle L. Riddle, 1617A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, III, 1681A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. William T. Smith, 1689A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. David N. Jones, 1811A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Eugene L. Strickland, 1856A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Leo F. Dusard, Jr., 1869A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Adriel N. Williams, 1970A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Richard S. Abbey, 1992A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Robert W. Strong, Jr., 2010A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Roy W. Nelson, Jr., 2016A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Jeffrey, Jr., 2057A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. William D. Greenfield, 1899A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Glenn A. Kent, 3701A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. John L. Zoeckler, 3724A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Woodrow P. Swancutt, 3729A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Wendell E. Carter, 3848A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Howard A. Davis, 3860A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Stebbins W. Griffith, 3944A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Thomas G. Corbin, 4097A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Luther H. Richmond, 4133A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Grover C. Brown, 4144A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Harry J. Sands, Jr., 4145A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Joseph S. Bleymaier, 3883A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. William T. Daly, 3947A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Robert H. McCutcheon, 4150A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. William A. Tope, 4287A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. William J. Meng, 4510A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Timothy F. O'Keefe, 4608A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. William H. Brandon, 4712A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. George S. Boylan, Jr., 4836A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Delmar L. Crowson, 4954A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Oris B. Johnson, 5025A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Lawrence S. Lightner, 5219A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Clarence J. Galligan, 4772A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Ernest C. Hardin, Jr., 8211A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Lawrence F. Tanberg, 8286A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Royal N. Baker, 8315A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Jewell C. Maxwell, 8393A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Royal B. Allison, 8451A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Chesley G. Peterson, 9383A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Don S. Wenger, 19186A (colonel, Regular Air Force, medical) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Larry A. Smith, 19176A (colonel, Regular Air Force, medical) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Fred J. Higgins, 20019A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Gilbert L. Pritchard, 1974A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Robert R. Rowland, 1806A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Carroll W. McColpin, 3514A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Robert W. Burns, 4142A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Alonzo A. Towner, 19158A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Lewis E. Lyle, 4115A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Donald W. Graham, 4361A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Otto J. Glasser, 4368A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Jay T. Robbins, 5029A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. John W. Vogt, Jr., 8709A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Emmett M. Tally, Jr., 1312A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. David M. Jones, 1811A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Thomas G. Corbin, 4097A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Harry J. Sands, Jr., 4145A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Don S. Wenger, 19186A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Charles R. Roderick, 5266A (colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

To be brigadier generals

Col. William L. Hamrick, 1392A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Alvan N. Moore, 2062A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Robert J. Gibbons, 3978A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Roland A. Campbell, 4535A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Joseph J. Kruzel, 4640A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Sam J. Byerley, 4875A, Regular Air Force.

Col. William Burke, 4950A, Regular Air Force.

Col. John M. McNabb, 5037A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Jack C. Ledford, 5238A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Guy H. Goddard, 7111A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Joseph J. Cappucci, 5577A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Clifford J. Kronauer, Jr., 7750A, Regular Air Force.

Col. John E. Morrison, Jr., 8459A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Paul K. Carlton, 8693A, Regular Air Force.

Col. George M. Johnson, Jr., 8810A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Robert W. Waltz, 9672A, Regular Air Force.

Col. John W. Baer, 9820A, Regular Air Force.

Col. William H. Lumpkin, 6487A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Edmund F. O'Connor, 10200A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Robert J. Dixon, 14462A (lieutenant colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

Col. William G. Moore, Jr., 34534A (lieutenant colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1965

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend William Avery Benfield, Jr., Th. M., Th. D., D.D., minister, First Presbyterian Church, Charleston, W. Va., offered the following prayer:

O Thou Eternal One, God of all the nations and all the peoples, we offer to Thee this day our grateful praise: for every expression of Thy bounty in days gone before us, for the assurance of Thy presence in the world in the moments of this particular day, and for the hope of fulfillment of Thy good purposes in days to come.

In the context of this faith we pray for Thy blessing of righteousness and peace upon all people everywhere. In the context of this faith we pray for our beloved Nation and for all who have responsibilities of trust and opportunity. And now we pray again for this House of Representatives. Strengthen Thou these, Thy servants, imbue them with wisdom from above, sustain them in their deliberations and decisions, and through them work out, O God, Thy holy will for us and for all the families of the earth; through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 8, 1965, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 4778. An act to increase the amounts authorized for Indian adult vocational education.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 339. An act to provide for the establishment of the Agate Fossil Beds National Monument in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes;

S. 702. An act to provide for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Quinalet Tribe of Indians;

S. 795. An act to provide for the assessing of Indian trust and restricted lands within the Lummi Indian diking project on the Lummi Indian Reservation in the State of Washington, through a drainage and diking district formed under the laws of the State; and

S. 1135. An act to further amend the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, so that such act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to the Congress at any time before December 31, 1968.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 21) entitled "An act to provide for the optimum development of the Nation's natural resources through the coordinated planning of water and related land resources, through the establishment of a water resources council and river basin commissions, and by providing financial assistance to the States in order to increase State participation in such planning," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. KUCHEL, and Mr. ALLOTT to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 974) entitled "An act to amend the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, and for other purposes."

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 10, 1965.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Pursuant to authority granted on April 8, 1965, the Clerk received from the Secretary of the Senate today the following message:

That the Senate passed H.R. 2362, entitled "An act to strengthen and improve educational quality and educational opportunities in the Nation's elementary and secondary schools."

Respectfully yours,
RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the authority granted him on Thursday, April 8, 1965, he did on April 10, 1965, sign the following enrolled bill of the House:

H.R. 2362. An act to strengthen and improve educational quality and educational opportunities in the Nation's elementary and secondary schools.

ARMS CONTROL BILL

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MORGAN], I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs have until midnight tonight to file the conference report on the arms control bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to submit for reprinting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, a history of Tyndall Air Force Base in Florida written by Capt. Jack M. Walrad. Mr. Walrad is a freelance writer and his very fine effort, which gives a comprehensive summary of the history of this important base, appeared in the Panama City News Herald on February 14, 1965, and has been accepted for publication in "The Airman" subject to DOD approval.

Tyndall Air Force base has a long history of important contributions to the Air Force and to the defense of the free world. It continues to fill an important part in the Air Force training program. It is not generally known, but I helped to select Lieutenant Tyndall's name for the base. At that time there were few Army Air Corps heroes who were native Floridians. Lieutenant Tyndall's name seemed to shine brighter than the others.

THE HISTORY OF TYNDALL: FIRST AN IDEA, THEN ACTION RESULTS IN IMPORTANT AIR FORCE BASE

(By Jack Walrad)

As with all manmade things, creation begins with an idea. Often the idea is conceived of necessity.

So it was in 1940 when Jesse C. Coghurn conceived the idea which later resulted in the creation of Tyndall Field, now Tyndall Air Force Base.

After the idea was conceived, H. G. Fannin, then mayor of Panama City, appointed W. J. Cook, Sr., A. W. Pledger, E. E. Brewton, and Coghurn to serve with him on a special committee.

The committee was to serve one purpose; to encourage the Federal Government to select the Panama City area as one of the many sites upon which the Army would build new training fields.

At the committee's invitation, a representative of the War Department made a

preliminary visit to Panama City to explore the possibility of Federal land acquisition for possible use as a military air field.

Through the encouragement of U.S. Representative ROBERT L. F. SIKES of Crestview, an inspection team composed of Brig. Gen. Walter R. Weaver, Maj. Luke Smith, and then U.S. Senator CLAUDE PEPPER, Democrat of Florida, made several trips up and down the west coast of Florida.

Although he was not listed as a member of the inspection team and his name was of small significance at the time, the pilot and aide-de-camp of General Weaver was destined to become the present Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force.

Only a captain then, John P. McConnell went on to become the Air Force's top general. He was present when General Weaver announced to the mayor's committee "this is it." Panama City would get its military air field.

The site selected for the Tyndall Field Military Reservation, as it was first named, was a long, thin peninsula which jutted out between the Gulf of Mexico on the south and the East Bay on the north. It extended from Red Fish Point on the west to within 4 miles of the eastern boundary of Bay County, near Beacon Hill.

Located on the site were three villages, each with its own post office. They were known as Cromanton, San Blas, and Farmdale.

Tyndall's first headquarters was a suite in the Hotel Dixie Sherman in Panama City. It was here that final plans were made for land acquisition for the airfield. Negotiations with local landowners began in earnest as 1940 ended.

In January of 1941, Tyndall's second headquarters was established at the Florida National Guard Armory on West 6th Street.

Also in January, Federal Judge A. V. Long issued a judgment of title to the U.S. Government for acquisition of the land for which negotiations had been terminated.

More than \$3.5 million had been allocated by the Federal Government for the acquisition. More was obligated for the settlement of possible claims in the future.

While almost all of the landowners recognized the Government's need for their land, they did not in several instances agree with the amount of remuneration offered them.

Almost all of them hoped for an opportunity, at war's end, to reclaim their former homes. Some were to be disappointed, even bitterly.

In March of 1941, Judge Long issued an order to vacate the federally acquired land by July 7, 1941.

One of the more prominent residents of the peninsula at that time was Maj. Frank B. Wood. Paradoxically, he was one of the pioneers of military aviation.

During an interview at his present home at Magnolia Beach, this writer was shown pictures of Major Wood, along with related correspondence, which revealed that this 87-year-old man flew the last test mission in the famous Wright brothers aircraft which made aviation history by ushering in the new era of transportation by flight.

Major Wood subsequently became Chief of Aircraft Maintenance, U.S. Army Air Service, France. As a captain, he headed the Air Service Maintenance Depot at Romorantin, France, where his ability as an aviation mechanical engineer was recognized by Maj. Gen. Mason B. Patrick (for whom Patrick AFB was named) and other general officers who cited him for meritorious service.

In 1912, as a young man, he built his first home in Florida. It was called Beachwood I and was located on the site of the present-day Tyndall golf clubhouse.

After the armistice, Major Wood returned to Florida. When Beachwood I burned in 1922, he promptly built Beachwood II. It

stands today as the Tyndall golf clubhouse. The house is a classic and a story in itself.

In Washington, D.C., on May 7, Lt. Col. W. A. Maxwell was named project officer for Tyndall Field. He was assigned the task of coordinating the multitude of interrelated land acquisition, development, and construction programs, all with a view toward final acceptance by the War Department.

It was also his task to serve as the coordinator for various military commanders who were even then preparing units and training programs for Tyndall.

War Department plans called for the base to become a flexible gunnery school with a contingent of 130 officers, 800 cadets, and about 1,600 enlisted men.

Ultimate size of the base was set at 25,734 acres. Personnel for what was to become Tyndall's first fully operational squadrons were already in training at Maxwell Field, Ala.

In March of 1941 an airbase squadron and a school squadron were organized at Maxwell Field, completed training at Egin Field, near Crestview, and then moved on to Tyndall Field for duty in June.

When, just 1 day before the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, the official acceptance of the reservation was announced by the War Department, there were already in training at Tyndall 20 officers, and nearly 1,500 cadets and enlisted men.

Tyndall was ready. So was Panama City. Plans were immediately put into effect by city and county officials to cooperate fully with the military officials.

Panama City Mayor Harry Fannin pledged an all-out effort by his administration. Air raid warnings and blackout regulations became the order of the day.

From the time of the initial acceptance of the site December 6, followed by the formal opening December 8, the headquarters remained downtown in the armory until February 12, 1942, when the U.S. flag was raised in front of the new base operations center.

The three airplanes which were assigned to the base were transferred from their temporary location at the municipal airport to Tyndall on that same day.

The airfield soon became the center of the Air Corps' flexible gunnery school training program which was destined to train thousands of cadets and other students, including Clark Gable and Gene Raymond, between 1942 and 1945.

During the next few months many more changes rapidly occurred. Problems multiplied. Transportation of military supplies from downtown Panama City to the base became acute.

Other problems requiring immediate solution included one of finding a laundry facility for the busy trainees, at least until one could be built for them at the field.

Finding adequate housing for the mass of inbound military personnel taxed the ingenuity of the local civilian officials as well as the military.

But in the end, near miracles had been accomplished. In May of 1942 the designation of the field was changed from Tyndall Field Military Reservation to Tyndall Army Air Field. And, during the same month, the War Department authorized the base commander to employ a large contingent of civilian workers and supervisors to augment the Army staff.

Many men, and later women, of the Florida panhandle who were already skilled in many functions performed at Tyndall suddenly found themselves employed as supervisors for large groups of Army workers and trainees.

Promotions were rapid. Pay was good. The local economy prospered. Effective training was underway.

Then, in late 1942, Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell was promoted to full colonel and moved into the former Wood home. Beach-

wood II served as the base commander's home for the next several years and became the center of all local important military official and social activity in the evenings and on the weekends.

Tyndall was named in honor of Lt. Frank B. Tyndall, a native of Florida. He was a fighter pilot who became a combat ace. He was decorated with the Silver Star for gallantry in action near Conflans, France, on October 29, 1918. The young officer was cited for having, at great risk to his own life, pursued an enemy aircraft far behind German lines and brought it down in flames.

Lieutenant Tyndall was killed instantly on July 15, 1930, when his aircraft crashed near Mooresville, N.C.

Today, nearly 25 years after Jesse Cogburn conceived the idea of a military airfield here, Tyndall flourishes as the giant advanced training center for the U.S. Air Defense Command.

It has become famous for its worldwide weapons meets. Almost everyone in the Air Force today immediately identifies those famous "William Tell" contests with Tyndall Air Force Base and with Panama City.

Tyndall has become the headquarters base for the 73d Air Division and the home of the 4756th Air Defense Wing. And a control center of the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD).

Tyndall's famous Interceptor Weapons School and Weapons Controller School have graduates performing duty throughout the world. All of them remember the beautiful beaches and the sunshine of the miracle strip.

"It's been a long time," mused Jesse Cogburn as he sat in the office of Cogburn Clothing Co., Inc., 213 215 Harrison Avenue, Panama, City.

"I remember, almost as a dream, that day way back in 1940 when Clyde Swank, who was the city manager then, called me to extend the mayor's invitation to serve on his special committee.

"I remember how proud I was when Tyndall became a reality and when Captain McConnell became Chief of Staff of the whole Air Force just a few weeks ago."

Then, as the newest Air Force jet interceptors roared by overhead, Jesse Cogburn knows it was not just a dream.

PATMAN INTRODUCES LEGISLATION TO BREAK UP "WILD CARD" HOLDING COMPANY

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting herewith a release from my office today. It is as follows:

PATMAN INTRODUCES LEGISLATION TO BREAK UP "WILD CARD" HOLDING COMPANY

A bill designed to eliminate one of the most startling inequities in banking law will be introduced Monday by Chairman WRIGHT PATMAN of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

The proposed legislation, if enacted, will prove a blockbuster to the incredible growth of Financial General Corp., headquartered in Washington, D.C., a billion dollar bank holding company which, because of a "sleeper" exemption granted it under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, masquerades not as a bank holding company but as an ordinary holding company. The "sleeper" exemption has provided Financial General, for-

merly Morris Plan Corp. of America, with a decided competitive advantage over companies that are registered bank holding companies. These companies are not allowed to own or control nonbanking corporations. They are also restricted to ownership of banks in the State in which the holding company has its principal office. Registered bank holding companies must have all bank purchases approved by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Since Financial General is the only holding company covered under the exemption, it is not subject to these restrictions and could, if it desired, establish bank ownership in all 50 States.

"Financial General has been getting away with financial mayhem because it is not subject to any of these restrictions," said Chairman PATMAN. "It has taken advantage of its singular position to build a billion-dollar empire of 27 banks, insurance and financial companies, and industrial groups. Financial General, the bank holding company that pretends that it isn't, besides having more than a billion dollars worth of assets, maintains 100 banking offices in six States and the District of Columbia. Within the very shadow of the Capitol, Financial General has controlling interests in six banks and owns nearly half of the stock of a seventh."

Chairman PATMAN pointed out that Financial General is controlled by International Bank, an Arizona corporation which also has its headquarters in the Nation's Capital. International Bank owns nearly 28 percent of Financial General stock. Its officers and directors hold more than 45 percent of Financial General's stock and a majority of the bank directors also serve on the Financial General board.

George Olmsted, a retired Army officer, is the president of both Financial General and International Bank. He was once an officer of Equity Corp., a New York holding company which owns 14 percent of Financial General.

At the end of 1963, International Bank was engaged in part in the following types of operations: small loan companies, export-import business, automobile and insurance premium financing, trade financing by extending letters of credit, and collateral loans.

One fascinating operation of International Bank concerns the International Trust Co. of Liberia. The latter is a wholly owned subsidiary of International Bank. It is under contract to the Republic of Liberia to conduct the collection of ship clearance and ship tonnage fees owed to the Liberian Government. Among the officers and stockholders of International Trust Co., are W. V. S. Tubman, President of the Republic of Liberia; R. A. Henries, Liberian Speaker of the House of Representatives; C. D. B. Sherman, Liberian Secretary of the Treasury, as well as other high ranking Liberian officials.

"It is practically impossible to detail the maze of companies which are controlled or importantly influenced, either directly or indirectly, by Financial General," said Chairman PATMAN. Its officers and directors have extensive outside holdings, including stocks in banks other than those directly owned by Financial General."

One of Financial General's directors, James Johnston, and his brokerage firm partner George Lemon, who is a director of numerous Financial General portfolio companies, own the controlling interest in the Washington Senators American League Baseball Club.

Technically, the Patman bill would remove the exemption from the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 for bank holding companies that were registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, provided the registration was made prior to May 15, 1955. Although the exemption was drawn in broad terms a decade ago when it was granted, only one holding company, Financial General Corp., fits the description.

Under the Patman bill, Financial General would have to divest itself of its bank ownership, or register with the Federal Reserve Board as a bank holding company. It would also have to become divorced from its non-banking or bank-related operations.

If Financial General chose to become a registered bank holding company, PATMAN'S bill would require that it divest itself of any bank ownership or control which it obtained after May 9, 1956, the date of enactment of the Bank Holding Company Act. This would mean that Financial General would have to become separated from 17 banks with total assets of more than \$418 million and deposits of more than \$370 million. These banks operate 57 offices. The largest is the American National Bank of Maryland, which has assets of more than \$76 million, while the smallest is the Republic Bank & Trust Co. of Herndon, Va., which had assets of \$842,000 at the end of June 1964.

PATMAN plans early hearings on the legislation.

Following is a list of banks that Financial General would have to give up under the legislation:

Valley National Bank, Harrisonburg, Va.
Bank of Chrisfield, Chrisfield, Md.
Citizens National Bank in Pocomoke City, Pocomoke City, Md.
Chesapeake National Bank, Towson, Md.
Alexandria National Bank, Alexandria, Va.
Arlington Trust Co., Inc., Arlington, Va.
Clarendon Trust Co., Arlington, Va.
The Peoples Bank, Buena Vista, Va.
The First National Bank of Harrisonburg, Harrisonburg, Va.
Republic Bank & Trust Co., Herndon, Va.
The Peoples National Bank of Leesburg, Leesburg, Va.
The First National Bank of Lexington, Lexington, Va.
Shenandoah Valley National Bank, Winchester, Va.
The First National Bank of Washington, Washington, D.C.
The First National Bank of Lockport, Lockport, Ill.
American National Bank of Maryland, Silver Spring, Md.
Round Hill National Bank, Round Hill, Va.
Following is a list of other banks in which Financial General has a majority or minority interest:
The Bank of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.
Industrial Bank of Commerce of Albany, Albany, N.Y.
Bank of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y.
Bank of Commerce, New York City, N.Y.
Industrial Bank of Schenectady, Schenectady, N.Y.
Union Trust Co. of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.
Pullman Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.
Standard Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.
County Bank & Trust Co., Blue Island, Ill.
Valley Fidelity Bank & Trust Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ANOTHER VIEW

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, the prior issues of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will reveal that this member of the Banking and Currency Committee has steadfastly held the opinion that the interest of this country and indeed the world is inescapably involved in the development of an international credit and liquidity inde-

pendent of a key currency such as the dollar or the pound. I have been urged to this opinion by the firm conviction that the burdens of maintaining the key currency position far outbalances, in the long run, the benefits of wider ranges of short-term credit and the overrated prestige attached to this position. I am equally impressed that the commitment of all individual countries, including the United States and Britain, to their short-run domestic political pressures represent an unstable base for sustained growth of long-term international trade and the financing upon which such trade rests.

I have previously indicated that our reaction to the hue and cry over the balance-of-payments problem should be a studied and cautious one. There are political and economic interests, both at home and abroad, which have used and are using the balance-of-payments deficiency as a lever, and as an argument to promote and advance their particular and peculiar interests. There are theorists and practitioners sincerely, but I believe mistakenly, committed to an analysis of the so-called problem that relates to historical attitudes and principles which are of no relevance, or at least of questionable relevance, in the realities of today's world of trade and economic development.

Mr. Speaker, I am not trying to demean or underrate the problems that are present in a continued experience of imbalance of capital outflow or gold outflow. What I would suggest is that what we need to do is to react positively and critically in rethinking the old forms and old rules relating to international finance. We should not react solely in a negative fashion and trigger a spiral of international illiquidity. I should like to see our Nation summon the courage and leadership to vigorously pursue an aggressive financial policy to match in a feasible and practical way our already expressed aggressive national policy for free trade and strong export position. If this requires a sharp challenge to the presumptions of the past, relative to so-called balance of payments, so be it. If this requires a rethinking of the rules of the game of the international gold standard, let it come. It is time the institutions of international finance were created for trade and not the reverse. I know of no fundamental expressions of natural law that dictate mankind must be manacled by the past and thwarted from the realization of the potentials of the future.

We have had before our consideration, as members of the great committee of Banking and Currency, ample expressions that urge us to accept the frustrations of institutions as they now are, and cling to stability as gaged by old measurements. This House and the record of its proceeding has heard more than a little of the cries of defense, the call to man the ramparts to protect the old presumptions and to seek the protections of the older rules of the game. It is not intended here to argue a course that lacks experience or is stripped of responsibility in the sensitive areas of money and finance. At the same time we do

say that we should not shun the duty and call to question the rules that bind us, and the institutions that frustrate us, and to move carefully but positively toward a national policy, domestic and internationally, that allows for full employment and economic growth at home and the development of fuller, greater trade potential abroad.

Because I believe in this view I am pleased to place in the RECORD at this point, Mr. Speaker, the excellent and thought-provoking article from the April 3 edition of the Economist. I urge the Members to read its contents and consider carefully the telling points it makes in discussing the U.S. dollar, our balance-of-payments deficit and international liquidity:

DOLLAR OFF THE SEESAW? WHAT CAN AMERICA AND BRITAIN DO TO AVERT THE CURRENCY DANGERS THAT MORE AND MORE EXPERTS ARE RECOGNIZING BUT NO ONE SEEMS TO BE DOING ANYTHING ABOUT?

For at least 5 years, the most familiar prop on the stage of the world exchange markets has been the sterling-dollar seesaw, on which the one currency goes up as the other comes down, but from which either would be thrown if the other fell off altogether. The big new question of the past week or two is whether that seesaw still exists, or whether the dollar has managed to edge nimbly off it leaving sterling sprawling on its back. At the very least, it is clear that the bumps have been increasingly at the sterling end, after only the briefest lift for a few weeks of January and February. For a time then it did look as if the problem currency of 1965 might be the dollar. But, in direct response to these fears and to the aggressive way in which General de Gaulle in particular chose to play on them, President Johnson responded with countermeasures that appealed to the patriotism of the American business community, and are clearly going to be very effective indeed. But any such success is decidedly two-edged for the world as a whole.

It has always been clear that the ending of America's balance-of-payments deficit will create big problems: in many ways more difficult problems than its continuation. Now that the constant nagging of official opinion in western Europe has so unfortunately elevated the elimination of the American payments deficit into a matter of political prestige, the dangers are all the greater, particularly as the major countries are still hopelessly disagreed about how to replace the outward flow of dollars on which world trade has become so dangerously dependent. And the first victims of this cross-fire will be not financially strong countries like France but financially vulnerable countries like Britain, Japan and Canada.

There is, admittedly, increasing recognition of the particular dangers that this currency pressure could involve in 1965 for a world economy that is already losing some of its expansionary impetus. In the past week alone quiet warnings along these lines have come from figures as diverse as the chief of the International Monetary Fund, some leading continental bankers and Britain's shadow Foreign Secretary (not Mr. Gordon Walker, but Mr. Maudling). But the most pointed warning has come from Mr. Walter Salant, the main author of the 1963 report of the Brookings Institution on the American balance of payments. The burden of Mr. Salant's present case, which he put to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on March 18, is simple. It is that special influences in 1964 had hidden a remarkable continued improvement in America's basic external payments in 1964; and that,

in consequence, the recent measures to eliminate the deficit, and still more any tightening of credit in the United States which most continental European authorities are still urging, could exert very serious pressure indeed on world payments. Mr. Salant fears that the United States will "join a competitive scramble for liquidity, and thereby aggravate it." A discreet but ominous scramble into gold by other countries is already in progress; and this in turn edges the United States into defensive action. This is the illiquidity spiral.

The trouble is, as Mr. Salant sees it, that critics and analysts have failed to recognize how much of the necessary payments adjustment the United States has already made. The original Brookings report of 1963 rested its central conclusion, that America's basic deficit would be eliminated by 1968 and turned into a small surplus, on two prime assumptions: that the decline in the growth of Europe's labor supply would exert relatively greater pressure on industrial costs than in the United States, shielded by its margin of unemployment; and that a substantial rise could be expected in receipts of American investment income. Both these tendencies have, in fact, been operating strongly in the past 2 or 3 years. The continued stability of American costs and prices has already involved a relative fall in relation to western European prices of around 8 percent since 1961—as much as the Brookings report counted on by 1968.

Partly as a result of this price stability, America has succeeded in combining a notable acceleration in its domestic expansion with an actual and considerable increase in its trade surplus. Whether or not because of its much larger margin of unemployment and other unused resources, America has succeeded in this where Britain has so sadly failed. Here, the bursts of domestic expansion have been precarious precisely because they have immediately led to a sharp increase in the import ratio, combined with a flagging of exports. Britain's continued trading deterioration can no longer be attributed to excessive pressure of demand alone: this week the British Government's own Economic Report frankly accepts the majority judgment of outside observers that there has also been "some lack of competitive strength"—which Britain's middling achievement in holding down its prices (better than continental Europe, worse than America) makes more worrying rather than less.

Meanwhile, America's current surplus had built up to a huge \$8 billion by 1964. True, this strengthening has been offset by an increase in private capital outflows, but this was mainly in short-term banking credits, which as Mr. Salant points out were partly offset by an unusually large inward movement of similar private short-term funds. The bookkeeping anomaly of counting the short-term capital outflow in the monetary deficit but not similarly taking credit for the short-term monetary inflow, even though the two flows may be organically connected, may soon be ended under the revised balance of payments figuring expected to be recommended by an official committee. As it is, Mr. Salant points out that on the "basic" balance on current and long-term capital transactions, the deficit was reduced to a mere \$200 million in 1964. True, the outflow of liquid capital cannot be ignored, but, as Mr. Salant points out, this marked a distinct change in the nature of the American deficit: America had ceased to borrow short and lend long, it was instead borrowing short and lending short. This year, if the President's measures have the effect that now seems likely, it may be borrowing short and lending little.

If this argument is anywhere near right, and a pretty convincing case would have to be made out that it is not, then the

conventional current responses in the international financial community will have to change pretty radically. In particular, Europeans would do well to call off here and now their campaign for an increase in American interest rates and a tightening in American financial markets. In present circumstances this would be a threat not only to America's own domestic boom, but it would be more serious still for the international money market, which has already had a bad jolt from America's "voluntary" restrictions on overseas lending. As Mr. Salant points out, we are at present witnessing an increasing demand for international liquidity, just at the time when there is a prospective reduction in the supply.

Some people still doubt this, especially in Europe. But if continental European countries are really still concerned about the inflationary impact on them of Britain's and America's payments deficits, then they should logically take specific steps to reduce their own surpluses. Instead, a country like France is more impressed with the small deficit on its ordinary trade than with the whacking surplus on its total payments; this very week it has announced a battery of steps to promote its exports. Yet the fact that the surplus countries are not willing, when it comes to the test, to see their surpluses and their reserves run down has always been the litmus test of whether the international payments system is under a general liquidity strain or not. In these circumstances one would have hoped for a more constructive lead from the Common Market commission. Instead, M. Marjolin has contented himself with side digs at the crude monetary ideas of unofficial advisers (meaning General de Gaulle's unofficial Jacques Rueff, not his own unofficial Robert Triffin). Every move by the Brussels Commission nowadays seems geared narrowly to the long-run buildup of its own federal power: but in that long run we may all be not dead, but unnecessarily impoverished by a pointless liquidity war.

This, then, is the danger of the dollar's new found strength, which is hitting ster-

ling when it is down—down in its cash reserves, down in its trading strength. But this depressing weakness can be overprojected too far. Despite America's great trading strength, one still cannot by any means be sure that the dollar could in practice withstand a sterling devaluation. No one should underestimate the pulling power of a major currency that can be priced at a competitive or overcompetitive level. So since the American Government, like the British Government, has for better or for worse elevated the maintenance of the present exchange structure to the highest political role, it still has a major interest in avoiding a break in the sterling parity. In practice, that may require financial co-operation between America and Britain on an unprecedented scale. Officials ought now seriously to be considering steps such as a permanent extension, perhaps immediately, and perhaps ahead of Britain's expected drawing on the International Monetary Fund, of the central banking swap facility between the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve, from the present \$750 million to some massive figure such as \$2,000 million. This would involve something like a merger of the British and American exchange equalization accounts. It would obviously add powerfully to the resources behind sterling. It could also be made the opportunity for a far more open and confident American attitude on gold. One possible gesture by Britain would be to give up its own ancient gold preference, and hold dollars whose value in any case guaranteed under the swaps. This bilateral cooperation would make sense only as a preliminary to a wider liquidity pooling arrangement, and would be a poor substitute for them: but better than none, and possibly a formidable bargaining counter. And some Anglo-American bargaining strength will be badly needed for the serious international negotiations which Mr. Douglas Dillon in his farewell message as Secretary of the U.S. Treasury suggested may be possible by summer or autumn.

Two kinds of payments deficit—America's on short-term capital alone; Britain's, on trading and long-term investment alike

[In billions of dollars]

	Visible trade balance		Current balance		Basic balance ¹		Other transactions		Monetary balance	
	United States	Britain	United States	Britain	United States	Britain	United States	Britain	United States	Britain
1958.....	+3.3	+0.1	+2.2	+1.0	-3.7	+0.5	+0.1	+0.1	-3.6	+0.6
1959.....	+1.0	-3	+1	+4	-4.7	-3	+9	-2	-3.8	-5
1960.....	+4.7	-1.1	+3.8	-8	-1.8	-1.3	-2.1	+8	-3.9	-5
1961.....	+5.4	-4	+5.6	-1	-8	+1	-1.6	(?)	-2.4	+1
1962.....	+4.4	-3	+5.1	+3	-1.9	-1	-2	+3	-2.1	+2
1963.....	+5.0	-2	+5.7	+3	-2.2	-2	-4	-2	-2.5	-4
1964.....	+6.6	-1.5	+8.1	-1.0	-2	-2.1	-2.5	(?)	-2.7	-2.1

¹ Current balance plus long-term capital.

² Negligible.

MISS BERTHA EASTON

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, the success of any venture can usually be attributed to the spark and drive of volunteer workers. Experience in my own campaigns for reelection has certainly proved this to be true. I have found it doubly true, Mr. Speaker, when applied

to those few, devoted and selfless people who work so hard as volunteers for our various health associations.

An outstanding example of this type of person is Miss Bertha Easton, of Providence, R.I. An article in the Providence Evening Bulletin of February 23, 1965, written by Mary McCaughey, gives some indication of the great contribution this dedicated woman has made to the Rhode Island Tuberculosis & Health Association.

Miss Easton is soon to leave on a trip to England. Before she departs, Mr. Speaker, I want to add my gratitude to that of the many others she has received for her extraordinary charitable en-

deavors. All of us owe her a loud and strong vote of thanks. I join all the people of Rhode Island in wishing her a wonderful trip overseas and hope that she is spared for many more years of happy and healthful activity. Under leave to extend my remarks I include the newspaper article to which I have referred:

TB VOLUNTEER TO BE HONORED—ASSOCIATION WILL RECOGNIZE MISS EASTON FOR HER SERVICE

(By Mary McCaughey)

If you should happen to be on Dorrance Street any weekday afternoon around 5 o'clock and see a white-haired, pleasant-faced woman walking up the street with two shopping bags about as full as shopping bags can be, you might guess she was a busy housewife taking advantage of some supermarket specials.

Or perhaps a career woman who spent her lunch hour shopping, despite the weather, for spring clothes.

Neither assumption, however, would be correct. The shopping bags are not containers for food or some gay feminine whimsy.

Instead they are a sign of dedication. For day after day, reposing in them, and as many as she can carry, are labels and enclosures from the Rhode Island Tuberculosis and Health Association.

These she takes to her home on Tobey Street and after spending the usual work day as a volunteer at the association, continues her job far into the night.

To Miss Bertha Easton it is a pattern she has followed since first answering a call for volunteers in October of 1958.

Tomorrow she will be honored at a tea at the Turk's Head Club for her accumulation of 10,165 volunteer hours, a national record. Two years ago she was honored for her first 5,000 hours, since that time she has accumulated another 5,000.

Retired from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Miss Easton was long interested in the continuing health program of the association, an interest further emphasized by the illness of a friend.

Since volunteering to work for the association she arrives at the office daily before 8:30, occasionally with some date muffins she has made that morning for the staff. She is usually the last to leave.

During the annual Christmas Seal campaign in the fall, she is one of the organization's most efficient workers. In addition to pasting labels on the outgoing envelopes (it is estimated she has done at least 120,000 at home) she assists in the routine of sending out 160,000 pieces of mail. This includes sealing, sorting to the various zones, cities, and towns in Rhode Island and finally counting the envelopes and packing them in boxes for mailing.

At the honors day program tomorrow awards will be presented by Dr. Mary T. Thorp, association president. Recipients will range from teenagers to golden agers. Miss Claire Bertsch will be the second teenage volunteer in the history of the association to receive a double-barred cross pin for more than 100 volunteer hours. Miss Bertsch, a

member of Centredale Assembly No. 12, Order of Rainbow for Girls, also helped the assembly win its third group citation. Mrs. William H. Richards and Mr. Frank S. Smith will also receive 100-hour pins.

Six others, previously honored, who give more than 100 hours each year, will be cited for continuing service. They are Mrs. Edward Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Barrie, Miss Vera Caruolo, Mr. Joseph Levine, and Mrs. Anna Smith.

In addition to Rainbow, the association will also honor Dexter Manor Tenants, Quota Club of Providence, St. Xavier Academy, and the Councilettes, juniors of the Council of Jewish Women. All have been honored previously. This is the eighth successive award for the Councilettes, the seventh for St. Xaviers, the fourth for the Quota Club, and the third for Dexter Manor. They will receive a 1964 service bar to add to the plaques awarded the first year they were honored.

Mrs. Iris Booth is chairman of the honors day program. Music will be by the Cousins and Cathy, a barbershop quartet of Burrillville High School girls who are volunteers at Zambiarano Memorial Hospital, Wallum Lake.

Association directors who will serve as hostesses will be Mrs. Edwin H. Fager and Mrs. Alton W. Wiley.

For Miss Easton, the occasion will undoubtedly be one of the highlights of her spring season. The second will take place April 28 when she sails on the Queen Mary for an extended visit in England. And her hosts in Lancashire? A couple whom she met when she answered a plea for a CARE package some years ago.

ALLIED SHIPPER TO RED VIETNAM NOW IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the Greek ship *Anastassis*, owned by Resurreccion Compania Naviera of Athens, Greece, put into Jacksonville, Fla., last week to discharge a cargo of wire rods brought from Japan. The *Anastassis* is one of 153 ships making over 201 trips under the flags of West Germany, Japan, Norway, Great Britain, Lebanon, Greece, Panama, and Italy, which have called at such ports as Haiphong and Port Campha, North Vietnam during the latter part of 1964.

Free world shipping to North Vietnam has continued despite escalating military action between the United States and the Vietcong.

While U.S. aircraft bomb Vietcong supply routes almost daily our free world

friends use the sealanes to keep the Vietcong supplied. And all the while many allied ships such as the *Anastassis* are free to come into U.S. ports to haul cargos which ought to be carried by American-flag ships.

Less than 10 percent of America's sea trade is carried by our own merchant marine. While U.S. taxpayers spent over \$350 million last year to subsidize the U.S. shipping industry these traders with North Vietnam take cargos right from our merchant fleet. The least we can do is keep those friends who want to help our enemies out of our own backyard.

The *Anastassis* is today tied up in the port of Jacksonville, where members of the International Longshoremen's Association have refused to load her. The ILA imposed a boycott of this ship last Friday around noon. However, this ship is scheduled to call at Hampton Roads, Va., then Baltimore, Md., before it leaves the United States for Spain. Recall that the patriotism of the ILA resulted in a boycott of a Panamanian ship last month. That ship, the *Severn River*, lay idle for a week in New York when longshoremen refused to load her because she had been in North Vietnam. That ship finally left New York without her cargo.

Recall also that the Federal courts have upheld the union's right to strike such ships. I urge the United States to institute a Government boycott of this shipping.

The American Maritime Association and other leading maritime groups have done much to focus public attention on this problem, as well as continuing efforts to move the State Department into action on such shipping. Yet the State Department admitted that little has been done by U.S. diplomats to get our allies to stop their shipping into North Vietnam. The Department also admits that the official U.S. position is against this trade. This being the case, I urge intensified pressures on those allies who ship to the Vietcong Reds.

The owners of the *Anastassis* have telegraphed me of their assurances that they will not ship to North Vietnam again. Similar assurances have been given to the Government of Greece, and the Greek Ambassador advised me of this decision by telephone Saturday. This agreement is commendable, and I am hopeful that others will follow this example. A halt in free world shipping to North Vietnam would seriously crimp the Vietcong supply line, and further the U.S. effort in southeast Asia.

I am including as part of my remarks a list of free world vessels trading with North Vietnam during the last part of 1964:

Free world vessels trading with North Vietnam, 1964

Flag	Agent	Ostensible owner	Vessel
West German		Steinnes Hugo Transozean Schiffahrt	Hugo Steinnes.
Do		Scipio & Co.	Brake.
Do		Reederei Rickmers, Bremen	Paul Rickmers.
Japanese		Daiichi Chuo Kisen Kaisha, Tokyo	Shanghai Maru.
			Daigetsu Maru.
			Norway Maru.
Do		Daiichi Sempaku K.K., Tokyo	Ichijo Maru. ¹
Do		Kaiko Shosen K.K., Osaka	Daikei Maru.
Do		Kaikyo Sekiyu K.K., Tokyo	Daikyo Maru.
Do		Dowa Kaiun K.K., Tokyo	Kushiro Maru.

¹ Peking Maru.

Free world vessels trading with North Vietnam, 1964—Continued

Flag	Agent	Ostensible owner	Vessel
Japanese		Hashimoto Kisen K.K., Kobe	Keiyu Maru.
Do		Kansai Kisen K.K., Osaka	Tokushima Maru.
Do		Kokudo Sangyo Kairiku K.K., Tokyo	Seiyu Maru.
Do		Kuwana Kaiun K.K., Chime	Nisso Maru.
Do		Kyosei Kisen K.K., Kobe	Seisho Maru.
Do		Krukuni Kaiun K.K., Tokyo	Shinsho Maru.
Do		Kyokuto Kaiun K.K., Osaka and Tokyo	Mansei Maru.
Do		Matsuka Kisen K.K., Kobe	Shofuku Maru.
Do		Mitsui Senpaku K.K., Tokyo	Sansho Maru.
Do		Nippon Shio Kaiso K.K., Tokyo	Ikuta Maru.
Do		Nippo Kisen K.K., Tokyo	Quiko Maru.
Do		Nissian Kisen K.K., Tokyo	Niehinan Maru.
Do		Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tokyo	Muroran Maru.
Do		Nitto Shosen K.K., Tokyo	Yuzan Maru.
Do		Ryusho Kaiun K.K., Tokyo	Kishin Maru.
Do			Ryuwa Maru.
Do		Sanoyasu Shoki K.K., Osaka	Kanamaru.
Do		Seiko Kaiun K.K., Kobe	Kazutami Maru.
Do		Sanwa Shosen K.K., Tokyo	Yamahagi Maru.
Do		Tokushima Kisen K.K., Kobe	Daiun Maru.
Do		Tokyo Senpaku K.K., Tokyo	Surabaya Maru.
Do		Tozal Kisen K.K., Tokyo	Tozal Maru.
Do		Yamashita Shimihan Kisen K.K., Tokyo	Yamassa Maru.
Do		Yamashita Shimihou Kisen K.K., Tokyo	Unkal Maru.
Norwegian	Aarstad, Sigurd S., Bergen	Sig. S. Aarstads Rederi A/S & A/S Victor Mullers Rederi, Bergen	Admiral Hardy.
Do		Birkeland, Sigbjorn, Rederi, Bergen	Ole Bratt.
Do		Partrediriet, Brøvigtank	Ragnhild Brøvig.
Do	Brovig, Th., Farsund	Brunsgaard Klosterud & Co., Drammen	Hermod.
Do		Gaard, Einar M., Haugesund	Gardvik.
Do		Jahre, Anders, Sandefjord	Jarmina.
Do		Lund, Eilert, Bergen	Susanne.
Do		Nordbo, Th., Haugesund	Dana.
Do			Prominent.
Do			Slembe.
Do			Sletford.
Do			Varild.
Do		Skogland, Vladimir A/S, Haugesund D/S A/S Anglo	Hock Lee.
Do		Sveen, Arne F., Oslo	Mui Finn.
Do		A/S Arne Sveen's, Rederi	Mui Heng.
Do			Thermopylae.
Do		Wilhelmsen, Wilh., Oslo	Hoi Ying.
Do	Wrangell, H. M., & Co., A/S, Haugesund	Skibs A/S, Corona	Fengning.
British		China Navigation Co., Ltd., London	Fortune Wind.
Do		Far East Corp., Ltd., Singapore, Malaysia	East Wales.
Do		Gibbs & Co. (Ship Management), Ltd., Newport	Samodra Mas.
Do		Guan Guan Shipping, Ltd., Singapore, Malaysia	Kishni.
Do		Gulab, Devidas, Hong Kong	Amoy.
Do		Hornbeam Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Giang Seng.
Do		Hua Siang Steamship Co., Ltd., Singapore, Malaysia	Hui An.
Do		Hui An Shipping Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Eastern Queen.
Do		Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the Hong Kong	Santa Granda.
Do		Jebmei Shipping Management Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Jinsan.
Do		Verder & Co. (Hong Kong), Ltd., Hong Kong	Boscombe Down.
Do		Jin Hoe Co., Ltd., Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia	Tong Hong.
Do		Kie Hock Shipping Co., Ltd., Singapore, Malaysia	Tong Wee.
Do			Gannet (dredger).
Do		Malaysia, Government of the Federation of, Malaya, Malaysia, Marine Department.	London Breeze.
Do	Manners, John & Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Cambay Prince S.S. Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Thames Breeze.
Do			Cardross.
Do		Cronulla Shipping Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	East Breeze.
Do		North Breeze Navigation Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Adelaide Breeze.
Do		South Breeze Navigation Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Pacific Breeze.
Do	Mariner Shipping Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	The Keystone Shipping Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Golden Zeta.
Do		Escort Shipping Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Happy Seafarer.
Do		Isis Shipping Co., Ltd., Nassau, N.P., Bahamas	Happy Mariner.
Do	Moller, Chris, Hong Kong	Red Anchor Line, Ltd., Hong Kong	Denny Rose.
Do			Ruthy Ann.
Do	Moller's Ltd., Hong Kong	River Line, Ltd., Hamilton, Bermuda	Elbow River.
Do		Mullon & Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Ardrowan.
Do			Ardsirod.
Do		On Thai Navigation Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Blissful.
Do		Ocean Tramping Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Crawford.
Do			Wishford.
Do		Hemisphere Shipping Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Kingford.
Do			Milford.
Do		Peninsular Shipping Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Dartford.
Do			Greenford.
Do	Pang Kwok Sui, Hong Kong	Shun Cheong S. N. Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Longford.
Do			Rochford.
Do			Belinda.
Do		Tai Ping S. S. Nav. Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Taipohong.
Do	United China Shipping Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Kinabatangan Shipping Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Tailungshan.
Do	Vergottis, Ltd., London	Vergeocean S.S. Co., Ltd., London	Semporna Bay.
Do		Taikoo Dockyard & Engineering Co., of Hong Kong, Ltd., Hong Kong	Vergmont.
Do	World-Wide (Shipping), Ltd., Hong Kong and London	Corithian Shipping Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Tai Koo.
Do			Golden Alpha.
Do		Willow Shipping Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Golden Delta.
Do	Yick Fund Shipping & Enterprises Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Tat On Shipping & Enterprises Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Kawana.
Lebanese	Franco Shipping Co., Ltd., Athens	Olistim Nav. Co., Ltd., Monrovia	Shun Fung.
Do		Olistman Cia. Nav., Ltd., Panama	Toula.
Do	General Marine Agency, Ltd., London	Orient Shipping Corp., Monrovia	Vodiliki.
Do	Halcoussis, A., & Co., Piraeus	Helmios Cia. Nav. S.A., Panama	Rossos.
Do	Marcon & Sons, Ltd., London	Cia De Nav. Arcoul, S.A., Panama	Helmios.
Do		Ocean Tramp Tankers Corp., Panama	Mariannina.
Do	Michailides, Th. M., Athens	Misisapa Naviera, S.A., Panama	Eugenia.
Do	Nomikos (London), Ltd., London	Santa Spyridon Maritime Co., Ltd., Monrovia	Maria Despina.
Do		26th October Maritime Co., Ltd., Monrovia	Tarseus.
Do	Papadimitriou, D. J., & Sons, London	Cia Santa Marigo, S.A., Panama	St. Demetrius.
Do	Tattos, Nic. G., Athens	Rio Pardo Cia. Nav. S.A., Panama	Troyan.
Do	Tharros Shipping Co., Ltd., London	Astir Cia. Nav. S.A., Panama	Panaghia Lour.
Do	Tricoglio V., London	Trico Corp., Panama	Astir.
Do	Troodos Shipping & Trading Co., Ltd., London	Maritza Cia. Nav. S.A., Panama	Tertric.
Do	Vlassopoulos, N. & J., Ltd., London	Alpha Cia. Nav. S.A., Panama	Maritza.
Do		Oceanica Armadora, S.A., Panama	Alaska.
Do	Xylas, Anthony J., Piraeus	Blessing Soc., Anon., Panama	Parmarina.
Do			Irene X.

Free world vessels trading with North Vietnam, 1964—Continued

Flag	Agent	Ostensible owner	Vessel
Greek	Aegis Shipping Co., Ltd., Piraeus	Margarida Cia. Nav. S.A., Panama	Aeakos
Do	Chios Navigation Co., Ltd., London	Pioneer Shipping Development Inc., Panama	Khios Belle
Do	Diamantis, Constantin, Piraeus	Greek Tankershipping Co. Ltd.	Thermopylai
Do		Resurreccion Compania Naviera, Athens	Anastassis
Do	Franco Shipping Co., Ltd., Athens	Stamle Cia. Nav. S.A., Panama	Barbarino
Do	Goulandris Bros., Ltd., London	Bahia Salinas Cia., Panama	Marrier
Do	Hadjipateras, Harry	Sapphire Cia. Nav. S.A., Panama	Aegion
Do	Gemos, G., Bros. Co., Ltd., London	Santa Katerina Cia. Nav., S.A., Panama	Apostolos Andreas
Do		George Christos Lemos, Athens	Hellas
Do	Lemos & Pateras, Ltd., London	Spalmatori Cia. Nav., S.A., Panama	Spalmatori
Do		Apiganos Corp., Panama	Kapetan Andreas
Do	Lusi, A., Ltd., London	Conquistador Cia. Naviera, S.A., Panama	Constantinos
Do		Herculliana Cia. Nav. S.A., Panama	Aleyonis
Do		Daphne S.S. Co., SA, Panama	Daphne
Do		Margaronis, Dem P., & Sons, Athens	Eftychia
Do	Lykiardopulo & Co., Ltd., London	N. Michalos & Sons Maritime Co., Ltd., Piraeus	Calliopi Michalos
Do		Prosperity S.S. Corp., Monrovia	Polyniki
Do	Michalinos Maritime & Commercial Co., Ltd., Piraeus	Cia. Santa Roberts, S.A., Panama	Thebean
Do	Nomikos (London), Ltd., London	Marsiguro Cia. Nav. S.A., Panama	Katerina
Do	Papadimitriou, D. J., & Sons, London	Bahia Salinas Cia. Nav. S.A., Panama	Hawk
Do	Tropis Shipping Co., Ltd., London	Palembang Shipping Co., Ltd., Panama	Selat Sunda
Panamanian	Goulandris Bros., Ltd., London	Cia. San Giovanni S.A., Panama	Apollonian
Do	Kie Hock Shipping Co., Ltd., Singapore	Cia. Santa Kalliopi, S.A., Panama	Tegean
Do	Papadimitriou, D. J., Sons, London	Cia. di Nav. Almeriante S.A., Panama	Seacob
Do		Cia. di Nav. Indomitus, S.A., Panama	Sarrococo
Do	Salvatores & C., S. R. L., Genoa	International Nav. Corp., Monrovia	Severn River
Do	Tullier, Sebastiano, Lugano, Switzerland	Corrado, Societa di Navigazione, Genoa	Cesco Corrado
Do	Tidewater Commercial Co., Inc., Baltimore	Cia. Baleniera Italiana, S.P.A., Palermo	Euro
Italian		Marittima Capodorsa, S.P.A., Rome	Settemari
Do	D'Amico, Fratelli, Rome	Garibaldi, Societa Cooperative di Navigazione ARL, Genoa	Caprera
Do		Lloyd Triestino, Societa per Azioni di Navigazione, Trieste	Viminale
Do		Parodi, Societa per Azioni Emanuele V., Genoa, Enrico Parodi	Marina G. Parodi
Do		Adriatico Tirrino Jonio Ligure (A.T.J.L.) di Alberto Ravana & figli	Probitas
Do	Ravano, Alberto, fu Pietro, Genoa	San Francisco Soc. di Nav., Messina	San Francisco
Do	Siciniariella, F., Naples	Societa Siciliana, Servizi Marittimi, SPA, Rome	Benadir
British		St. Meryn Shipping Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Isabel Erica

ATTORNEY GENERAL KATZENBACH AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, last night I listened with amazement and disbelief to the interview on "Meet the Press" with the Attorney General of the United States. I find it difficult to believe that Mr. Katzenbach can successfully fulfill the duties as head of the Justice Department while holding such confused notions about justice and the enforcement of the law.

Mr. Katzenbach evidently does not believe in impartial justice as illustrated in his excusing the action of throwing demonstrators out of the Justice Department building, but condoning sit-ins in Selma. The Attorney General said he had them thrown out because he wanted to work. He said he did not believe that it was proper to sit in in the Justice Department or anywhere on Constitution Avenue in Washington.

How do you suppose this statement will be received by public officials, businessmen, and the good citizens of Selma who also wanted to work, to carry out their official duties, but were prevented from doing so for more than 9 weeks by wild demonstrations and lawless gatherings, which were apparently approved by the Attorney General? Why is it proper to demonstrate on U.S. Highway 80 in Alabama, but improper on Constitution Avenue in Washington? Is this an impartial view of justice by the Attorney General of the United States?

Mr. Katzenbach declared his belief in Martin Luther King as "a responsible leader." The Attorney General can tell the people of the Nation that Martin Luther King is a responsible leader knowing full well that one of the most respected individuals in America, the head of the FBI—a division of Mr. Katzenbach's own Justice Department—only recently said that Martin Luther King "is the most notorious liar in the country." The Attorney General can call Martin Luther King a responsible leader, knowing full well his background and record. Such a statement either proves the Attorney General dangerously naive or simply means he refuses to face the facts.

One of the most amazing parts of the "Meet the Press" program was the reluctance of the Attorney General to state definitely that all people should obey the laws of the land. He equivocated with the statement that it may be OK to break the law when a moral issue is involved. Who is to determine which moral issues are above the law? How can we have equal justice before the law when the Attorney General condones lawlessness and immorality against some because of a moral interpretation of others with whom he agrees or owes a political obligation?

Finally, the Attorney General of the United States came close to condoning Martin Luther King's boycott of Alabama regardless of the misery it will cause to thousands of the people King and Katzenbach make such a show of wanting to help. Comparing the people with the Nazis was most outrageous, and will be resented by thinking people everywhere. I demand an apology from him in behalf of the people of Alabama.

Mr. Speaker, when the Attorney General of the United States demonstrates such partiality in dispensing justice, such a callous attitude on the need for

obedience to the laws of the land, I seriously question his right or his ability to head the Department of Justice. With this attitude on the part of the chief law officer of the Nation, what justice can the majority expect? I believe the Attorney General and the President should make clear to the American people where the Justice Department stands in seeing to it that there will be equal justice before the law for all the people of the country, not just a political minority.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1962, AS AMENDED

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (S. 974) to amend the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, and for other purposes.

TAXING TRAVEL

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, a growing concern has been evidenced in my district over the proposed tax on persons who travel abroad. The feeling of many on this subject has been expertly worded in an article written by Louise Thomson recently in the St. Charles Banner-News, St. Charles, Mo. I would like to call it to the attention of this body:

ON TAXING TRAVEL

It isn't as if I were planning to go anywhere—in the near future or in the next few years. But I'm shook right down to my nine

toenalls (one of them was removed recently) about a proposed \$100 tax levy on each person who travels overseas.

Up in Washington a great amount of concern is being voiced about how much American money goes out of the country while a proportionately smaller amount comes in. This is extremely hard on the keepers of the cash at Fort Knox. I'll admit that I understand how bad it is to have more money going out than coming in—after all I get a lecture on that here at home the first of every month, but I can't think of a much more undemocratic way for the Government to balance its world trade books.

Doesn't it seem odd that we Americans shake our heads in dismay and react with repulsion because the Communist countries pointblank refuse to let their people out of the homeland. In a sort of reverse negative action a head tax on the oversea destined American achieves the same result. In Iron Curtain countries the privileged few were able to travel. A U.S. tax would smack of the same patronage. To the well-to-do, the \$100 would mean relatively little, but to the young couple who have eaten hamburgers for 3 years in return for 2 weeks in Spain, to the college student who can eke out the low fare and then rough it on his stay, to the retired couple who deferred that trip to Europe for so many years, the tax could make the difference between staying or going.

But anyway, say the tax goes into effect and people do stay home. They spend their vacation dollar in the United States. That's fine. Actually, though domestic travel is doing fine. The only people who complain about business are the World's Fair officials. On the other hand the money vacationers spend overseas goes into the pockets of the restaurant owners, the innkeepers, the shop proprietors—it gets to the people. The United States is committed to foreign aid and the money sent through Government channels often seems to hit a snag. That money is rumored to get lost in the pockets of officialdom more frequently than we'd like to believe.

Now, I have a much better plan for helping the foreign economy. Since we all know that the free world will flourish with a healthy flow of funds and since Congress votes huge sums for that purpose every year, it should devise a whole new system.

Instead of thinking of levying a tax for those who desire to travel abroad, subsidize the traveler instead. Cut out the foreign aid at the high echelon level, and make it appealing to travel to those countries which need the most aid. The Government might offer only a \$50 allowance to each man who wants to go to some relatively wealthy country in Europe, but as much as \$500 to the person who is willing to have a holiday in South Africa.

I can't imagine that anybody in Washington will go along with my suggestion, but I hope and pray that nobody there votes for that travelers tax. Gee, right now I couldn't afford to go even if the tax were only 50 cents, but the basic principle of such a tax is un-American.

L.W.T.

OLD FAITHFUL GEYSER IN YELLOWSTONE PARK

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, it has been known for years that Old Faithful geyser in Yellowstone Park is not too dependable when it comes to erupting, but now it develops that she leads a double life as well.

Dr. John S. Rinehart, a native of Kirksville, Mo., and a graduate of Northeast Missouri State Teachers College with a B.S. in education and an A.B. degree in physics, who is now with the Coast and Geodetic Survey, U.S. Department of Commerce, revealed that the famous geyser generally has two different cycles of eruptions. One occurs after a period of 45 to 55 minutes; the other after a period of 60 to 85 minutes. The long cycle predominates more than 3 to 1.

These conclusions are based on a study made by Rinehart, head of the Office of Research and Development, between January 27 and February 1 in Yellowstone Park. Rinehart made known his findings at the Seismological Society of America meeting in St. Louis, Mo.

Rinehart said his findings led him to believe that two cauldrons underlie the geyser, one smaller than the other. The larger apparently fills and erupts three times as often as the smaller.

He stated—

We've known for many years that the geyser isn't as faithful as its name implies and that you couldn't set your watch by the time it erupted. However, this is the first knowledge we've had that there are two different patterns of eruption cycles.

The study, financed jointly by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the National Science Foundation, with assistance at the site by the National Park Service, detected and measured for the first time the noises generated by a geyser.

To do so, a geophone, or seismometer, was placed on the cone of Old Faithful, about 60 feet from the opening. The instrument recorded over a period of several days Old Faithful's shakes and spasms.

The boiling water beneath the surface pushes against rock, setting up disturbances which are detected by the seismometer—

Explained Rinehart—

The study revealed that most tremors, or noises, are relatively weak and occur at about 1-second intervals. Interspersing these weak tremors are sharper tremors. As the time for the eruption draws near, these large tremors increase in their frequency until the eruption occurs.

Then Old Faithful settles down for a rest, as if worn out by her exertions, and no tremors occur for 20 to 30 minutes. Then they start all over again.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey scientists said the tremors for the short cycle of eruptions begin earlier than those for the long cycle. The study showed that the shortest time between eruptions was 45 minutes; the longest, 85 minutes. Over the period during which the eruptions were registered, there were 30 of the short cycle variety and 98 of the long cycle.

Rinehart said the quiet period of 20 to 30 minutes, when there is no earth

motion, terminates abruptly more or less. Two types of tremors then appear: short, fairly low intensity bursts of about 30 each second, each lasting from one-tenth to two-tenths of a second, and somewhat similar bursts, but of very much higher intensity, spaced a minute or two apart. Frequently, two sharp tremors appear in quick succession. Generally, a single high intensity tremor or a pair of closely spaced tremors herald a violent ejection of steam 15 to 30 seconds thereafter. These tremors continue until eruption occurs, after which they cease.

We, in the Ninth District of Missouri are proud of such scientists as Dr. Rinehart and of the great teaching institution Northeast Missouri State Teachers College which trains such men.

FAIR CONDUCT OF FEDERAL ELECTIONS

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MINSHALL] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, the voting rights battlefield has more than one front. An area largely overlooked in the struggle for full rights for all Americans involves corruption at the ballot box. When votes are illegally cast or illegally counted, honest citizens are robbed of their franchise.

I am introducing a bill to help assure that Federal elections are conducted fairly. It would make it a Federal offense, with fines ranging to \$10,000, and imprisonment up to 5 years, or both, to register, vote, or tabulate votes illegally.

Specifically, penalties would be invoked when—

Registrants give false information as to name, address, or length of residence; There is conspiracy with others to register falsely;

Votes are illegally cast; Money or other valuables are exchanged for registering and voting;

There is destruction or alteration of paper ballots or voting machine records;

Votes are fraudulently counted, or not counted at all.

This legislation is across-the-board, and would supplement and strengthen existing Federal law. Its enactment is paramount if present and future voting rights legislation is to have any real meaning.

END THE OTEPKA CASE COVERUP

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MINSHALL] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, for nearly 2 years Otto Otepka's career has been in a state of limbo, his name under an official executive shadow, accused of "conduct unbecoming an officer of the Department of State."

He is charged with providing unauthorized persons, specifically the chief counsel of the Senate Committee on Internal Security, with information regarding the State Department's security division. He has said:

My loyalty to my country I put above my loyalty to the Department.

The following lead editorial from the Cleveland Plain Dealer of April 12 calls for the action which the Otepka situation has clearly demanded from the start. It underscores also the charges I have repeated again and again on the floor of the House and in my committee, that administration officials are covering up facts and denying information to the Congress which we rightfully must have if we are to legislate in the best interests of this Nation.

I commend the Plain Dealer's editorial to the attention of the executive branch:

END THE OTEPKA CASE COVERUP

The State Department should bring the Otto Otepka case out into the open. Too long the Department has been striving mightily to keep the facts from the public.

In September of 1963, the Department fired its chief security risk evaluator on charges of giving confidential information to Senate investigators and of suggesting questions to be asked in an inquiry into the Department's Cuban policies.

The evaluator, Otto Otepka, appealed and is still attached to the Department's payroll as a "surveyor of congressional attitudes on security."

No one, including Otepka, knows what his duties are and it is unlikely that the job will have to be immediately filled if it should become vacant by reason of Otepka's departure, if ever.

Several hearings have been scheduled and postponed at the last moment. Another is slated for May 10 but no one is offering odds that it will be held.

For reasons known only to the State Department, the Otepka case is being kept under the rug where it was swept nearly 2 years ago.

The Department had to change its regulations whereby Otepka could remain on the payroll while his appeal was pending and its phone directory still had him listed as the chief security aid a year after he had been notified he was relieved of that duty.

Also, since the notification, two other Department employees were dismissed after reversing their testimony that they had not wiretapped the chief security evaluator's phone.

All efficiency reports on Otepka have rated him as "highly knowledgeable on communism and subversive efforts in the United States" and have cited his "balance, perception, and good judgment."

If the departmental hearing upholds Otepka's dismissal, he can then appeal to the Civil Service Commission and then to the courts.

The May 10 hearing should be held to allay the public's suspicions about all the secrecy that has surrounded this case.

The public has a right to know what justification there could be, if any, for firing a public official for giving the Nation's lawmakers the information they might need to cast intelligent votes.

WHAT DO THE "EMERGING NATIONS" WANT FROM US

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CUNNINGHAM] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the March issue of the American Legion magazine contains an article that can be described as "shocking." It concerns a plan now pending in the United Nations for redistributing the world's trade and industry—at our expense.

I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues and to the thinking people of this country.

WHAT DO THE "EMERGING NATIONS" WANT FROM US?

(By Jeff Endrst)

(NOTE.—Now pending in the United Nations is a single plan for redistributing the world's trade and industry, approved in Geneva in 1964 by the solid vote of "emerging" nations. They look at it as a way to guarantee their prosperity.)

You seem to be having a nightmare.

In your dream (or is it a dream?) you work in a U.S. auto assembly plant. In the middle of the day shift you are called to the desk of Mr. Smith, of the personnel office.

SMITH. Sorry to say you're out of work. Production cutback.

You. How long is the layoff?

SMITH. It isn't a layoff. It's permanent.

You. You're kidding. What did I do?

SMITH. You did nothing. It's just part of a United Nations plan to boost the world economy.

You. Come again?

SMITH. Boost the world economy. Speed the development of the undeveloped nations, diversify them, increase their trade.

You. Something's wrong. Spell that out. You're not boosting anything, you're firing me.

SMITH. Our country has guaranteed the sale of 250,000 Brazilian made cars here a year. European brand cars made in Brazil. It'll help Brazil build up an auto industry. First, we put up a heavy tariff against cars from Europe. Second, American auto firms are to cut back production. Thus we have to let some of our people go. But you're young, so the Government'll train you for a job in another industry.

You. You can't do this to me. Wait'll you hear from the union.

SMITH. Our company didn't order this cutback, the Government did. The Government economist said a strike would be a joke. It'd do the same job faster—cut back production even more than planned. Boost Brazilian sales here.

You. Is everybody nuts? Why is our Government doing a fool thing like this?

SMITH. Well, when Brazil first asked for it, our country refused. But in 1964 a United Nations Trade and Development Conference in Geneva recommended that we encourage appropriate adjustments in our own economy in order to help developing countries diversify their economies. This is what that means. This year the U.N. General Assembly adopted the idea as official U.N. policy.

You. We voted for that?

SMITH. We didn't vote for it. But the "developing" countries wrote the plan in Geneva in the first place, and when they

brought it up in the General Assembly they all voted for it. They had 79 votes, and all the rest of the U.N. including our side and the Communists only had 35. There was no stopping it. The idea is that the industrialized nations—like the United States—will close out a large part of their industries, pay for building similar industries in the 79 "undeveloped" countries then guarantee to buy what they make at a good price. It stands to reason that we can't keep making better stuff cheaper and still buy their products too—so we have to close down a lot of our businesses, and that means layoffs here.

You. It stands to reason that if you lay us off we aren't going to be buying anything, let alone worse stuff at a higher price.

SMITH. But I told you, the Government will retrain you.

You (excitedly). I don't want to be retrained. The United States can't do this. Those other countries have some tough problems, I know. But we've been helping them. I've been helping them. I read where we've spent \$130 billion in foreign aid and development. That's my tax money, and I've voted for it. Now this. They're saying my taxes aren't enough, they want my job too. That's not what the United Nations was for. Where does our Government get off telling you to cut back production just because the U.N. voted for it? They can't do it. Why don't you fight them in the Supreme Court? The Government doesn't tell people what business they can and can't go into in this country, or how much they can and can't produce.

SMITH. You're cheating. Don't forget, this is a nightmare. Stop being logical and get on with the show. The Government will retrain you to work in another industry. What would you like to get into?

You (playing along with the dream). Well, I guess work in the steel industry is pretty close to what I already know.

SMITH. Sorry. When we cut back on autos we use less steel. On top of that, the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Czechoslovakia have just given a complete steel industry to Ghana, over in Africa, under the same U.N. policy. Ghana hardly knows how to produce steel. She can't compete with us in knowhow, quality, or price. So we've guaranteed to buy a lot of her steel at good prices and save Ghana from having to compete with our own steel industry by ordering a big cut in U.S. steel. We've made the same deal with a number of other countries that are trying to industrialize and want heavy industry. Steel in the United States is laying off more men than we are. Pick something else.

You. My uncle is plant manager of a chocolate processing firm in Pennsylvania. For the rest of this dream I'll just skip the retraining and get him to take me on and show me the ropes.

SMITH. You must be out of touch with your uncle. You know that raw cocoa is grown in Ghana. So we've financed a big chocolate processing industry there.

You. So what? Ghana is a little jungle country. It'll take her years, if ever, to learn how to outdo the American, Swiss, German, French, and Italian chocolate processors. My uncle has told me a little about the business.

SMITH. Quite so. Ghana has to be protected against superior competition if we are speedily going to diversify her economy. So we got together with Switzerland and the other countries which Ghana says have been exploiting her cocoa, and we just followed the U.N. plan to set Ghana up in business and guarantee her prosperity. As a start, we lent her \$100 million to build a chocolate manufacturing industry—at 3-percent interest, as the U.N. specifies. What Ghana

can't pay us in cash we'll take in manufactured chocolate products. What she can pay in cash, we'll spend buying chocolate products from her. Our Government will be selling the chocolate in the United States from now on. After the debt is paid off, we have promised to continue to protect Ghana from competition from chocolate manufacturers in the so-called exploiting nations, although I think by then you uncle's firm will be out of business. It would be contrary to U.N. policy to permit it to compete successfully with Ghanaian chocolate products.

You. Any fool knows we won't have money to help anyone if we close up shop ourselves. This is just a bad dream, isn't it?

SMITH. Oh, yes. The U.N. actually adopted all these ideas, but we haven't carried them out yet. What's your next choice for a new job?

You. I can imagine what's coming, but I'll try again. I originally came from the Northwest, and my first job as a kid was with Weyerhaeuser. That's lumber. I still have friends out there, so I guess I'll go back and see what they can work me in to. Your turn, Mr. Smith.

SMITH. Doesn't Weyerhaeuser make plywood?

You. That's a lot of it. Now don't tell me, let me guess. We've given plywood factories to tropical hardwood countries, and since Weyerhaeuser can outproduce, out-quality, and underprice them, we have made "appropriate adjustments in our own economy." To wit: Weyerhaeuser has been ordered out of business to boost the world economy and speed the diversification of the "developing" countries, under a U.N. plan adopted by the vote of the "developing" countries, in the U.N. General Assembly, in conformity with the 1964 Geneva Conference on Trade and Development. Right, Mr. Smith?

SMITH. You learn fast. It should be a cinch to retrain you as soon as we find the right work for you.

You. I've got it. I want a job in sugar refining. I know damn well we didn't build a new sugar refining business in Cuba after what Castro has done.

SMITH. You disappoint me. Here is the report of the Geneva Conference, as adopted. First, look at General Principle II, which says we must do the same for Communist as for non-Communist countries. I quote: "There shall be no discrimination on the basis of socioeconomic systems."

You. That doesn't say we have to give away our industry and trade to Communist countries.

SMITH. This is Conference language. They never say things in plain English—or any other language. What else can it mean?

You. Nothing else, I guess. But look at what Castro did with those Russian rocket bases.

SMITH. I quote now from General Principle XI, which says that our assistance should not be subject to any political or military conditions. If we object to setting Cuba up in business simply on the basis of her enmity, or because she tried to set up Russian rocket bases aimed at us, that would violate the United Nations rule.

You (losing your temper). Mister, I'm no economist, but this just adds up to 79 countries voting that we should give them what we've built up. It makes one big joke out of the United Nations. Don't tell me you "boost the world economy" by junking a century of industrial growth and transplanting it where it never grew, to be run by people who never ran it, some of whom are out to out your throat. You're talking about a plan for world depression. I'll see you on the breadlines as soon as there's no more personnel work left here for you. I was

thinking of going into farming. That's an occupation that our Government supports here. But I guess the U.N. has an answer for that, too.

SMITH. Well, yes. Farm products are "primary commodities"—raw materials, you know. If you'll read the report you'll see, first, that the "developed" countries (that's us) are to stop subsidizing their own primary commodities. In plain language, no more farm supports in the United States.

But see, it says here that this is not to be "reciprocal." In other words, an "undeveloped" country may give government support to its own farmers, miners, and so on, but we must not. Then, we are not to have any tariffs against imports of primary commodities from "undeveloped" countries. You name it—wheat, cotton, corn, or what you will. Egypt or Argentina or any "undeveloped" country can go into these in a big way, and sell their products tariff free in the United States at less than cost, thanks to their own supports. I'd particularly stay out of farming if I were you. You'd be on your own against Government-supported stuff from abroad underpricing you in our food markets.

You. Oh, brother. So the U.N. has voted that we are to stop farm supports. What are they, our Congress? Tell you what, Mr. Smith, I'll make one more try. Give me my retraining in one of our businesses that makes synthetic products—Dacron textiles, synthetic rubber, or something like that. Nobody grows them abroad.

SMITH. You are very difficult. The U.N. policy specifically urges us to cut back on synthetic materials that would replace any natural products which the "undeveloped" countries might grow. Our Government has restricted all research in synthetics in the interests of the world economy. Du Pont has closed its synthetics research complex already. We have, however, given synthetic rubber factories to some of the countries that grow natural rubber, as there is no majority objection in the U.N. to them going into that field. If you are really interested in synthetics you might move to one of those countries.

You. I'm not. I'm just groping for a new job. And now I've had enough of this dream. I'm going to wake up and see how much of it is true.

So our dream ends. How much of it is true?

Every idea in it, and a good deal more, was adopted by UNCTAD (the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) in Geneva, Switzerland, last spring. The final act of the Conference filled 200 pages, virtually all of it in the same vein. It is a moral certainty that the 1965 U.N. General Assembly will adopt the whole Conference report.

In general, the final act was a proposal that:

(a) Industrial countries should surrender control of existing trade and industry to "undeveloped" nations; (b) they should release patents and inventions and halt technical advances that improve the position of their own industries; (c) they should guarantee to buy industrial products from the "undeveloped" countries at good prices to free them from having to meet superior competition; (d) they should provide the money to build the industries that would produce the products whose markets should be guaranteed; (e) all mutually advantageous preferential trade agreements between industrial countries, all protective tariffs, should be abolished. Instead, all industrial countries should give preferential treatment to the trade of the "undeveloped" countries, without mutual advantage and solely for the benefit of the trade of the "undeveloped" countries; (f) workers in the industrial

countries who lose their jobs as the result of the giving away of industry and trade should be retrained for other work if young, or retired by their governments if they are too old to retrain.

What is not true in the dream is that the industrial nations have agreed to all these proposals. They have not. But when it comes to making the whole proposition United Nations policy, they are in the minority.

Until Indonesia dropped out of the U.N., the "undeveloped" countries, by the process of making new nations out of old colonies, had grown in number in the United Nations until last December they had 80 General Assembly votes to 35 for all others—Communist and non-Communist alike. When Indonesia dropped out they numbered 79.

For years, the ideas that finally came out of the 1964 Geneva Conference had been expressed on the floor of the regular meetings of the standing U.N. Economic Committee, where they had no force.

The Geneva Conference met last year on a one-shot basis to deal directly with the economic problems of the world, chief of which is the poverty and imbalance of wealth in most of the "undeveloped" countries, who now have a convenient nickname to distinguish them from the classic East-West division in the U.N. They are the "Third World." Most of them are in or near the world's tropical belt.

The United States, which has poured \$130 billion into foreign aid and development, went to Geneva with some suggestions for strengthening the economies of the Third World, and a willingness to give reasonable assistance to sound courses of action. Many of the Third World countries could provide markets for growing industries by forming regional economic blocs, along the lines of the European Common Market. As individual nations they tend to be too small to provide a base for healthy industry. But regional markets could grow and attract capital for new industries in the Third World, if Third World countries would abandon the practice of seizing and nationalizing industries. That drives capital away, as does much of the Socialist planning which many of the Third World nations—particularly the newer ones—attempt. The United States was willing to work with the other industrial nations to phase out tariffs and restrictions on raw materials that hurt Third World trade.

But the mere count of noses at Geneva put a stop to discussions of sound growth in the Third World based on developing true economic strength. At Geneva, the Third World countries had 77 of the votes—a large majority. They were impatient with the slowness of real growth (it took 300 years to build capitalist United States out of forest land, and in 48 years of modern effort, from a running start, the Communist Soviet Union is still beset with unsolved industrial and agricultural problems). The Third World nations dominated the Conference and spoke of little except guarantees to be given them, guarantees which, the more aggressive ones said, were their right.

When the Conference had done its work it had adopted 15 general principles, 60 other recommendations, and 18 special principles. On most of the propositions there were 77 "yes" votes, while the industrial nations, Communist and non-Communist alike, either voted "no" or sat on their hands. Newsmen gave the majority the nickname "The 77 Club."

As these words are written, the 77 (now 79) are waiting for the hassle over Soviet dues payments in the U.N. General Assembly to come to an end, so that they can imple-

ment the Geneva final act as Official United Nations policy. Meanwhile, the General Assembly has already created a permanent 55-nation U.N. Board of Trade and Development, 31 of whose members are Third World nations. This was done on December 30, 1964, by acclamation in the General Assembly, without calling a vote.

Except that they haven't been adopted by the industrial nations, none of the details of the dream we started off with here is fictional. Brazil has asked us to guarantee the sale of 250,000 autos, suggesting tariffs against other foreign cars and cutbacks in Detroit as methods. Ghana does want both the chocolate and steel industries. Tropical countries want the plywood and synthetic rubber business. The United States does not oppose these industrial desires of the "undeveloped" nations—in spite of possible competition—if the markets are developed along with the industries on an economic basis. It is the matter of artificially transplanting the industries and guaranteeing the markets—in what the third world countries call "international redistribution of labor," or giving them what exists elsewhere—which seems fantastic to the U.N. minority which will be asked to do the giving and the guaranteeing.

Here are some other industrial ambitions which the looming U.N. policy will call for on a giveaway and guarantee basis:

Algeria and Tunisia want France to cut back its wine production to create a demand for poorer-tasting, higher-priced Tunisian and Algerian wines. Central American countries, with their bananas and other tropical products, should have guaranteed baby food industries. Burma eyes aluminum products, canned foods, and cornflakes. Ceylon, famous for tea, wants help in manufacturing and selling cement, building materials, and fertilizer.

Pakistan would enter the world market in household utensils, footwear, surgical instruments, chemicals, sports equipment. Colombia, a coffee and petroleum producer, wants steel mills, chemical plants, textiles, and paper industries. Chile, which exports copper, tin, and wine, wants to manufacture steel and copper products and export them along with lumber, pulp, and paper.

India, already a semi-industrialized nation, voted with the others at Geneva for the protective policies which should be granted them by the industrial nations. India wants to enlarge along such lines as metallurgical products, engineering goods, electrical appliances, pharmaceutical goods, diesel engines, electric motors, and sewing machines. Argentina, with its beef and hides, wants the Geneva policy to support it in world trade in tractors, auto accessories, machine tools, refrigerators, and data processing equipment. Mexico also wants to export auto accessories.

The Philippines wants to export more cigars and cigarettes instead of raw tobacco, and is among the tropical countries that want to bid for world markets in processed plywood, veneer, and synthetic rubber.

Here is how some of the Geneva proposals would pay for factories in the Third World:

1. Developed nations would pledge 1 percent of their national income to the industrial development of the 79 others.

2. Public loans should be made with interest at not more than 3 percent. Repayment of such loans should be used to buy goods from undeveloped nations.

3. Developed nations should give industrial equipment to the others on credit, repayment to be made in goods to be produced in the future.

4. A United Nations capital development fund should help finance the industrializa-

tion of the undeveloped countries. That fund would get its resources from voluntary contributions. Who would volunteer was left blank.

5. The existing United Nations Special Fund should be altered in purpose so as to build industries for the 79, and it should be enlarged for that purpose.

6. Long-term, low-interest bonds should be sold in the world market to build factories for the 79. As the interest rate they want would be too low to attract bond buyers, the developed countries should pay the difference between the special low-interest rate and the prevailing interest rate.

It is also strongly urged in the U.N. that the United States and Russia should stop their arms race, and allocate a part of their former defense budgets to the growth of the undeveloped countries. Ghana has said that we should give away 40 percent of our defense budget, others are more modest. These nations do not suppose for a minute that if it were that simple we never would have had such a defense budget in the first place.

Most of the assumptions in the Geneva report are quite simple. They boil down to: (1) Problem: Miserable economic conditions in the world's tropical belt. (2) Solution: If anyone is well off, let him share what he has. (3) Method: Since the big countries started the U.N. and say they support it, and since the Third World nations now have 79 of 114 votes in the U.N., all that is necessary is to vote the solution in the General Assembly. Therefore, whoever doesn't do his part to carry out that solution doesn't really believe in the United Nations.

One of the most naive assumptions of the 77 club at Geneva was that the industrial nations have permanent, unstoppable prosperity—undying riches which depend on no laws of economics, can stand any strain, and are so superfluous that they and the pillars they stand on can be given away or torn down without even counting them. It is a "fundamental principle," said Hugh L. Shearer, Jamaica's Minister of State, that the amount and terms of the capital provided to a Third World country should be based on that country's need. He complained that, at Geneva, the delegates of the industrial nations did not make precise commitments to meet those needs. Such outspoken assumptions that the industrial nations' delegates to Geneva were not answerable to their governments, and could pledge any number of billions which the majority asked on the spot, were commonplace at Geneva.

Foreign Minister Singh, of India, said: "We were somewhat disappointed to find that our colleagues from the developed countries seemed to be somewhat unprepared to meet the challenge of the situation."

Another common expression was that a Third World nation which was not given industry and guaranteed markets was being deprived of the right to have industry and trade at all. Foreign Minister Kojo Botsio, of Ghana, spoke of any failures to be given industry and trade on Geneva terms as "depriving" the Third World of the "right to earn its own way." Botsio spoke indignantly against unreliable dollar foreign aid, and said he'd rather have "assured prosperity for all." (As who wouldn't?)

Mahmoud Riad, Foreign Minister of the United Arab Republic, recognized that gifts of industries and guaranteed trade are foreign aid, and spoke of them as a right. "Foreign aid in both financial and technical fields is an essential element for the developing countries," said Riad, " * * * and it is a right to which developing nations are entitled."

When the Conference ended, the Third World looked upon its final act not as a "com-

promise" but as an encouraging "first step." In the General Assembly this winter Foreign Minister Mahgroub, of the Sudan, thought that the Geneva demands were hardly enough: "We thought that it was the most vital gathering of men in this latter part of the 20th century. But we expected much more," he said. " * * * the recommendations of the Conference were mild and watered down as a result of compromises."

Expectations run high today that once the Geneva report is U.N. policy the industrial nations will be on the defensive until they carry out its recommendations.

That the great depression happened in recent memory to the industrial nations, that unemployment is a permanent specter here, that our buying power comes from our productive power rather than from a bottomless well of gold—these all seemed but fairytales at Geneva. That we have one Appalachia and will not voluntarily make more of them by willfully cutting back industries and trade and employment seemed to occur to nobody. Demands that we guarantee prosperity to others were not once equated with our inability ever to guarantee it to ourselves, but only to work for it.

Everybody agrees that the economic condition of the undeveloped nations is one of the most serious world problems. Instead of closing, the economic gap between them and the industrial nations is getting wider. Not more than half of their people are employed even part time. Many of the Third World nations are totally at the mercy of world price fluctuations of single commodities on which their livelihoods depend—such as copper, bananas, coffee. The average weekly income of an employed worker in India is \$6, and India is far ahead of many of the other countries—where it can take months to earn that much. In some of the countries 95 percent of the population is illiterate. In the midst of all this misery, their populations are booming. There are no easy answers. The great tragedy of Geneva is that the nations that most desperately need solutions have chosen the worst possible answer of all. They said, in so many words. It isn't our problem, it's yours."

INDEPENDENCE OF CROATIA

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DERWINSKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Saturday, April 10 marked the annual commemoration of independence by the people of Croatia. Croatia, since the close of World War I, has been a part of the then newly created Yugoslavia, and today its people are captives of the brand of communism imposed by Yugoslavia's Dictator Tito.

Throughout the United States leaders of Croatian patriotic, fraternal, and civic groups are working zealously to maintain the traditions and heritage of their people and cooperate with the peoples of other captive lands in the common effort to restore freedom to all those nations now captives of communism.

The people of Croatia have a long and honorable history and have steadfastly maintained their great national traditions. Even though they do not receive proper attention from our State Department and Government leaders, the American public remembers the courageous leadership in their struggle for postwar freedom which was provided by Aloysius Cardinal Stepinac, world renowned as a heroic opponent of atheistic communism. Cardinal Stepinac, who died on February 10, 1960, was one of the great heroes of our time and a symbol of the suffering which champions of religious freedom have endured under Communist tyranny.

We must maintain the struggle for freedom for which Cardinal Stepinac was such a great inspiration until the day when the Croatians and other captive peoples throw off the yoke of communism.

INCOME TAX PROBLEM

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DERWINSKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I think the Internal Revenue Service should be criticized for its empty gesture of interest in taxpayers who find themselves facing additional income tax payments on April 15. The Treasury Department has opposed all emergency action which would have lessened the burden imposed on many taxpayers who now face unexpected increases in the Federal income tax which falls due this week.

The troublesome tax problems which at the moment affect millions of taxpayers were clearly foreseen a year ago, yet for political purposes the administration went ahead with its scheme to underwithhold taxes from wage earners in order to give them an artificial feeling of benefit during the 1964 political campaign. The underwithholding of Federal income taxes is now resulting in reduced income tax refunds and increased additional taxes due.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to cite examples of individuals and families facing present tax problems. A single person earning \$5,200 a year with standard deductions will be required to pay \$48.50 more this year than he would have under withholding rates applicable under the previous tax law. A married couple with standard deductions earning \$7,800 would, instead of receiving a \$11.20 refund, be required to pay an additional \$56. A married couple earning \$13,000 annually, with two dependents and standard deductions, will be required to pay an additional \$104.

It is tragic that administration officials have deliberately misled and misinformed the public, but with the arrival of the income tax filing date, this intentional fraud has been thoroughly uncovered.

FARM LABOR CRISIS IN MICHIGAN

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HUTCHINSON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, the difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of competent farm labor since the expiration of Public Law 78 is expected to be extremely critical in the cucumber pickle producing areas of the country. Michigan is a leading State in the production of pickles, 22,800 acres having been harvested in my State in 1964.

It is predicted that 25 percent of the Michigan pickle acreage will not be planted in 1965, because growers see a shortage of necessary harvest labor. The National Pickle Growers Association reports that even with the reduced production, 20,000 harvest workers will be needed this summer in the Michigan pickle harvest alone.

The Michigan Employment Security Commission is undertaking a program of recruitment to replace 13,000 Mexican nationals formerly employed in Michigan crops, seeking every possible domestic farmworker.

The National Pickle Growers Association, by letter of April 8, 1965, has informed its membership and the Michigan Members of the House that arrangements have been made with the Secretary of Labor for the importation of 500 farmworkers from Puerto Rico, to be flown from San Juan to Detroit about July 20 for 8 weeks.

This information is heartening evidence the Secretary will permit the importation of offshore farm labor where the need can be shown.

THE RAYBURN OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HECHLER). Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEED] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Legislative

Appropriations for several years past, I had some special responsibility in respect to recommending funds for construction of the Rayburn House Office Building. No other public building within memory has had so much erroneous and extravagant criticism publicly and repeatedly directed at it. As I have often said, I have always tried to fully develop as many of the facts as seemed pertinent and practicable about this great, and greatly needed, building, both in the annual appropriation hearings and here on the floor. But the appalling misstatements and unwarranted inferences about many facets of the project continued in floodtide. In an effort to set the record in some better focus, I asked the Office of the Architect some months ago to compile a wide assortment of inaccurate, misleading, and unfair statements and charges and put alongside of them the facts in a fair and reasonable manner. I introduced an extensive compilation in that connection here on the floor on March 11 of this year. It appears on pages 4810-4815 of the RECORD, and I once again commend it to the attention of those who are looking for facts about the project.

At the time, I also asked that an extensive compilation be made of change orders issued under the three major contracts involved in getting the building ready. There has been some criticism in this connection. I have now gotten these compilations and in keeping with our desire to take every reasonable step to make the facts available, I am including the lists compiled in the Office of the Architect, who is the contracting officer under the law.

I have not examined into each and every one of the hundreds of entries at great depth to form an opinion as to the correctness or reasonableness of each. I am not an engineer or an architect and therefore not competent to pass judgment on the technicalities. It would be nothing short of amazing in a project of this size and duration if not one mistake was made. And it would be beyond all reason to expect no criticism of at least some aspect of the project.

Suffice to say at the moment that a complete and independent audit of all phases of the project is now in progress and will be available from the Comptroller General in due time. I am confident the audit will disclose the facts as they are.

The compilations follow:

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D.C., April 7, 1965.

HON. TOM STEED,
Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Some time ago you asked me for a listing of the significant change orders, showing the scope of and reason for each such order issued under the three major contracts let in connection with the foundations, structural steel, and con-

struction and equipment of the Rayburn House Office Building.

Such a listing under each of the three contracts has now been prepared in the form we discussed and is enclosed herewith for your information. There is also embodied

in each statement a summary showing the original contract price, the amount of the change orders, and the total contract price.

There has been some delay in furnishing you this information because of the numerous details involved and your desire to have

the report prepared, as far as possible, in readily understood, nontechnical language.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol.

RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

MARCH 1965

Contract: For excavation, excavation bracing system foundation piles, pile caps, and other items for the foundations.
Contractor: McCloskey & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (Lowest of 13 bidders.)
Bidding: Open competitive bids.
Date of contract: May 8, 1958.

Original contract price..... \$5,666,000.00
Total amount of change orders..... 2,164,004.02
Total contract price..... 8,830,004.02

Breakdown of change orders

Date ordered	Number of change order	Description	Amount	Date ordered	Number of change order	Description	Amount
Dec. 30, 1958	3.....	Scope: Revised bearing piles from thin shell type to heavy wall type. Reason: Frequency of pile failures in early period of driving due to subsurface obstructions resulted in abnormal quantity of rejects for which replacement at Government expense was required. Economics and necessity to minimize work progress delays dictated need for heavy wall piles.	\$108,474.30	Feb. 25, 1959	12(a)....	Scope: Revised anchor frame in block N requiring installation of piers and struts for columns under the subway terminal, and corrections to certain pile cutoff elevations in blocks A, F, J, and K. Reason: Layout and location of subway terminal not complete when foundation plans were released to bidders. The need for piers and struts was recognized. It was to the Government's advantage to hold this feature for issue later as a supplement rather than delay the release of foundation plans.	\$101,451.05
Aug. 22, 1958	6(a)....	Scope: Pile cap changes due to relocated replacements for rejected piles. Reason: Each pile failure due to subsurface obstructions required a replacement pile and a rearrangement of pile pattern with a relative redesign of the pile cap.	167,930.61	Jan. 7, 1959	12(b)....	Scope: Addition of construction keys, dowels, and reinforcing steel for shear walls that were added by foundation modification. Reason: Same as 6(b).	10,468.02
Nov. 13, 1958	6(b)....	Scope: Modification of foundation design to add shear walls, expansion joints, heavy concrete lugs, and thickening of certain pile caps. Reason: Foundations designed and contract let therefore before completion of design of superstructure, in order to expedite overall completion of project. It was estimated that this procedure would permit the excavation and foundation work to begin 2½ years earlier than would have been possible if such work had been deferred until final building design was completed. When the superstructure design was nearing completion, it was found necessary to modify the foundations in the west half of the building site, to accommodate load pressures and revised expansion stresses. The best way to overcome this problem was to add weight to the foundations. The additional weight could have been added to the superstructure contract yet to be advertised, but this would have used valuable space. It was accordingly determined to be in the interest of the Government to add the weight in the foundations as a change order to the foundation contract.	1,262,552.94	July 7, 1959	12(e)....	Scope: Modification of bracing frames 29-5 and 29-5a. 60 tons of structural steel added. Reason: Original design provided for cantilevering of the soldier beams. Excavation slope problems made this impractical, so heavy rakers were added.	24,027.81
				Mar. 28, 1960	16.....	Scope: Provide and operate a well-point system consisting of 80 well-points, 650 feet of header pipe, 2 pumps, and miscellaneous components. Reason: Necessity to lower the water table to 2 feet below the bottom of the lugs in the west half to properly drain that area to avoid damage to the load bearing properties of the soil.	83,839.64
				Feb. 27, 1961	19.....	Scope: Anchors for chilled water lines within the chilled water tunnel. Reason: To avoid damage to lines because of movement of the tunnel resulting from earth movement behind the excavation slope.	20,088.00
				Dec. 29, 1961	20.....	Scope: Transferring various items of work from foundation contract to the superstructure contract. Reason: Facilitate closing out the foundation contract as well as to provide a more practical work sequence. (Superstructure contract was adjusted for the same amount.)	(-13,500.00)
Dec. 10, 1958	6(c)....	Scope: Addition of construction keys, dowels, and reinforcing steel for shear walls that were added by foundation modification described in 6(b). Reason: Covered in 6(b).	27,213.91	Nov. 8, 1960	24.....	Scope: Modifications in design directed under eleven (11) supplements relative to deeper pile caps, change in pile cluster arrangements, additional temporary sheet piling, added dowels for shear walls, etc., which caused certain delays in work progress and interrupted the work sequence. The contractor claimed \$473,870. This was reduced to \$305,000 after analysis and negotiation. Reason: Disruption in sequence of pile driving caused by access interferences—relates primarily to necessity of cribbing up for movement of 80-ton pile-driving crane.	305,000.00
Oct. 22, 1958	8.....	Scope: Revised anchor bolt requirements. Reason: Final design of structural steel framing required revision of anchor bolt arrangement for approximately 320 columns, resulting in additional bolts as well as an increase in the length of numerous original bolts.	14,366.04	Various		Thirty-three (33) change order items, each for relatively minor amounts.	52,091.70
						Total amount of change orders.....	2,164,004.02

¹ Excludes claim of contractor in amount of \$996,000, disallowed by Architect of the Capitol, appealed by contractor pursuant to contract provisions, and now before Board of Appeals for settlement.

MARCH 1965

Contract: For furnishing delivery and erection of the structural steel for the Rayburn House Office Building.
 Contractor: Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa. (Lowest of 4 bidders.)
 Bidding: Open competitive bids.
 Date of contract: July 9, 1958.

Original contract price..... \$6,907,500.00
 Total amount of change orders (net)..... 301,150.77
 Total contract price..... 7,208,650.77

Breakdown of change orders

Date ordered	Number of change order	Description	Amount	Date ordered	Number of change order	Description	Amount
Oct. 16, 1958 Nov. 13, 1958 Nov. 14, 1958	3 (b) and (c)	Scope: General changes of structural changes on garage levels. Reason: Structural changes effected by finalization of architectural plans.	(-\$38,395.07)	May 20, 1960	10.....	cle 2-19 of the contract. After the General Accounting Office determined that we were liable in principle, the percentage of interest was negotiated down to less than the prime bank rate, namely from the claimed 6 to 3½ percent.	
May 20, 1960	5.....	Scope: Suspension of work from May 20, 1960, to July 19, 1960. Reason: Erection of structural steel for the east half of the building had to be deferred due to fact that foundation work being done by another contractor was not completed.	39,250.00	Do.....	11.....	Scope: Suspension of work from Sept. 20, 1960, to Dec. 9, 1960. Reason: Same as change order No. 5 above.	\$52,869.61
Do.....	6(a).....	Scope: Suspension of work from July 20, 1960, to Sept. 19, 1960. Reason: Same as preceding item.	34,193.78	Dec. 9, 1960	20.....	Scope: Additional expense to the contractor resulting from an order of the Government to perform work in a different sequence than required by the contract. Reason: In order to conclude work suspension as soon as possible and to improve building completion date, the structural steel work contractor was directed to commence work in the east half while same was still occupied by the foundations contractor. The additional expense to the Government was less than the amount that would have been required to continue suspension of work as noted in the preceding change orders for an additional 8 months, and additionally, improved the building completion date.	113,080.00
Do.....	10.....	Scope: Payment of interest on retained percentage and on steel manufactured and shipped or stored (during suspension period). Reason: Due to delay in completion of the foundation contract, work under the structural steel contract was ordered suspended for nearly 7 months. Under the latter contract no payments were permissible for steel not actually erected. Since the contractor had manufactured and stored large quantities of steel which he could not erect due to the suspension order and for which he could not be paid until erection, he claimed 6-percent interest on payments withheld, under the equitable adjustment provisions of arti-	44,493.93	Various		Twenty-six (26) change order items each for relatively minor amounts.	55,658.52
Total amount of change orders.....							301,150.77

APRIL 1965

Contract: For construction of the superstructure for the Rayburn House Office Building.
 Contractor: McCloskey & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (Lowest of 7 bidders.)
 Bidding: Open competitive bids.
 Date of contract: March 10, 1960.

Estimated cost of additions, changes, etc., ordered or estimated to be ordered, on which prices have not been agreed upon finally..... \$875,741.27
 Total estimated cost under this contract..... \$5,500,000.00

Original contract price..... \$50,793,000.00
 Net cost of additions, changes, etc., covered by change orders issued to date. Prices are final, firm amounts except in the 2 cases noted in attached breakdown..... 1,831,258.73

¹ Breakdown of change orders issued to date is attached.
² Space amounting to about 5 percent of the gross floor area for rooms was left undeveloped for expansion purposes. The cost of completing these areas will depend on future determination of the use of such areas. No reserve is included in the above estimates for finishing these undeveloped areas.

RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING SUPERSTRUCTURE CONTRACT

Change orders issued to date

MARCH 1965

Date ordered	Number of change order	Description	Amount	Date ordered	Number of change order	Description	Amount
Sept. 8, 1960	2(a).....	Scope: Change from zinc-coated to lead-coated copper flashing for walls and spandrels. Reason: Unfavorable reports on zinc-coated flashing relative to brittleness, cracking and rotting.	\$34,037.00	Apr. 24, 1961	13.....	Scope: Provide dielectric type insulating material at all flanged junctions of non-ferrous to ferrous elements throughout the domestic water and fountain systems. Reason: To prevent the occurrence of galvanic action.	\$23,820.00
Aug. 4, 1960	4(a).....	Scope: Change 4 freight elevators with 6,000-pound capacity to freight-passenger elevators with 9,000-pound capacity. Reason: To provide for more expeditious and safe evacuation of building in event of fire or other emergencies.	51,501.34	Feb. 21, 1961	16(a)....	Scope: Add sound isolation pads and flexible bus duct connections to 16 transformers. Reason: To prevent transmission of power hum and vibration to any part of the building.	14,279.00
Oct. 3, 1960	6(a)(1)...	Scope: Add reference shelves to 2,873 filing cabinets. Reason: To provide more efficient facilities for filing (\$20,865.74).	35,717.48	Dec. 29, 1961	18.....	Scope: Transferring various items of work from the foundation contract to the superstructure contract. Reason: Facilitate closing out the foundation contract as well as to provide a more practical work sequence. (Foundation contract was credited for the same amount of money.)	13,500.00
	(2).....	Scope: Cut stone as necessary and add 6,900 square feet of lead-coated flashing at terrace exterior walls. Reason: To provide a more positive method of preventing seepage through the walls into the building (\$14,849.74).		Aug. 8, 1961	35(b)....	Scope: Relocation of certain telephone and Western Union conduits from subbasement to 3d garage level. Reason: Conflict of the mechanical and electrical work above the ceilings in corridor D19 and lobby D17.	14,786.00
Apr. 27, 1961	12(a).....	Scope: Revised control and signal systems for the 16 passenger-type elevators. Involved changes to the indicator panels, call system, and supervisory operating controls. Reason: To provide flexibility of control and operation for maximum utilization of elevators under all demand situations.	37,124.00	Mar. 1, 1961	35(c)....	Scope: Relocation of telephone feeder conduits in blocks L and B from the subbasement to 3d garage ceiling with additional junction boxes and conduit. Reason: Conflict between mechanical and electrical work.	11,961.00
Feb. 3, 1961	12(b)....	Scope: Provides lighting in the 28 elevator shafts. Reason: To promote safety and facilitate repair work within shafts.	28,159.00				

RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING SUPERSTRUCTURE CONTRACT—Continued

Change orders issued to date—Continued

Date ordered	Number of change order	Description	Amount	Date ordered	Number of change order	Description	Amount
May 3, 1961	44(b)	Scope: Substitute industry-standard integral trim for stainless steel trim specified, around electrical boxes and panels. Reason: Integral trim is built in factory as a part of box or panel. Considered more satisfactory and cheaper than specified stainless steel trim, the latter tending to promote hairline cracks around boxes and panels.	(-)\$21,756.00	Sept. 12, 1962	108	Scope: Revise the legislative call system from 5-signal units to 7-signal units. Reason: To conform to system approved for Capitol and recommended for future installation in all House and Senate Office Bldgs. (developed after award of contract).	\$96,650.00
Jan. 5, 1962	49	Scope: Revise metal lath for ceilings from black to galvanized and lath tie wire from galvanized to monel. Reason: Corps of Engineers research on ceiling failures in various areas revealed that failure of the black metal lath was caused by corrosive reaction between the plaster and the lath, triggered by the humidity existing in the area above suspended ceiling. This revision circumvents such possibility.	19,361.24	Jan. 4, 1963	114(c)	Scope: Installation of fire-rated fissured mineral tile on ceilings in all areas which will contain movable steel partitions in lieu of type specified. Reason: To provide maximum sound absorption and fire resistance rating.	14,244.00
Aug. 19, 1960	50(a)	Scope: Change floor elevations in 2d and 3d garage level by adding 1½-inch thickness to structural slabs. Reason: To provide contractor required additional space in concrete floor slab for installation of conduits and reinforcing steel.	120,661.00	Apr. 13, 1962	118	Scope: Revisions to subway terminal involving structural, electrical, and mechanical changes. Reason: To provide for proper angle of approach of the subway from the Capitol, which was designed after Rayburn House Office Bldg. was under construction.	83,924.00
Nov. 29, 1960	50(b)	Scope: Install waterstops at construction joints in garage level areas. Reason: To provide a positive method to prevent leaks through the construction joints to the floor below, which could occur under the contract design.	143,135.00	May 3, 1963	120	Scope: Provide and install in each Member's private office, a clock with audible and visual legislative call signals. Reason: As directed, no clocks were provided in original contract for these rooms. Upon reconsideration, Commission directed that clocks be installed.	70,951.00
Aug. 11, 1961	52	Scope: Changes in the keying and locks in the building. Reason: Building superintendent requested that the locks for similar spaces be keyed alike—minimize problem of access to various locations for maintenance purposes.	13,131.00	Jan. 17, 1964	124	Scope: Provide operational maintenance service from Jan. 21 through Mar. 31, 1964. Reason: To provide essential service in areas of the Rayburn House Office Bldg., occupied by the Government.	57,518.00
Mar. 27, 1961	53	Scope: Added 1 adjustable shelf and 3 letter-size files fitted into the lower section of each safe. Reason: Originally to be provided under furniture contract but substantial savings were realized by incorporating accessories at time of manufacture of safes.	24,111.00	Do	127	Scope: Provide operation maintenance service from Mar. 25 through Apr. 30, 1964. Reason: To provide essential service in areas of the Rayburn House Office Bldg., occupied by the Government.	32,991.00
May 17, 1962	54(a)	Scope: Constructing temporary platform at the northeast corner of the Rayburn House Office Bldg. Reason: To permit cornerstone laying.	10,600.00	Jan. 31, 1962	128	Scope: Provide health facilities for Congresswomen. Reason: No such facilities were included in the original contract. Addition of such facilities considered and approved by House Office Building Commission after award of contract.	144,676.00
Oct. 18, 1960	60	Scope: Installed copper waterstops in keyed construction joints at slab openings for temporary raker posts, diagonal bracing, etc., in garage levels. Reason: To provide for prevention of leaks through the joints.	64,404.00	Do	130	Scope: Install gymnasium annex containing swimming pool, locker rooms, showers and related facilities and including an elevator for connecting the annex with the gymnasium 2 floors above. Reason: No such facilities were included in original contract. Addition thereof considered and approved by House Office Building Commission, upon recommendation of the attending physician. (Note: This is not a final, agreed upon cost, but the cost cannot exceed this amount. Under this arrangement, payments to contractor are based on not more than 75 percent of figure shown, pending final determination of cost.)	512,954.00
Dec. 27, 1960	61	Scope: Relocating reinforcing bars adjacent to the steel beams in the floor framing of the 2d garage level. Reason: Interference between these bars and the electric conduits necessitated their relocation.	44,498.00	Apr. 11, 1962	134	Scope: Install complete cafeteria facilities in Rayburn House Office Bldg. Reason: Only certain roughing-in for cafeteria and dining facilities included in original contract. Addition of such facilities considered and approved by House Office Building Commission.	880,000.00
Dec. 1, 1961	64	Scope: Changes in space F-177 to construct 1 private office, 2 general offices, a toilet and storage room and changes and additions in the post office area. Reason: Necessary subdivision of space provided by contract. Post office changes requested by the postmaster.	34,630.00	May 10, 1963	140	Scope: Furnish and place topsoil. Reason: Originally planned to be a separate contract, but later determined that for reasons of economy and to provide better coordinated work schedule, a supplement to the Rayburn House Office Bldg. contractor was in order.	111,886.00
Apr. 26, 1962	79	Scope: Revision of existing Tiber Creek sewer manhole in Independence Ave. Reason: Due to the rerouting of the 20-inch sewer from manhole No. 14 resulting from subway revision.	22,748.00	Jan. 17, 1964	141	Scope: Provide operational maintenance service from Apr. 22, 1964, through May 31, 1964. Reason: To provide essential service in areas of the Rayburn House Office Bldg., occupied by the Government.	38,483.00
Aug. 31, 1962	81(a)	Scope: Run two 4-inch conduits for telephone service from wire closet in subbasement to manhole at 1st St. and Independence Ave. Reason: Requested by the telephone company to enable them to place new cable to serve Botanic Gardens to facilitate abandoning of the cable run in Independence Ave. from South Capitol St. to 1st St. when the conduit work for the Rayburn Bldg. was completed.	19,524.00	Dec. 14, 1961	142	Scope: Revisions to steam branch and water main connections and structural changes pertinent thereto in pedestrian tunnels Nos. 3 and 4. Reason: To provide necessary service from trunk lines to Longworth and Rayburn House Office Bldgs. not included in contract. Arrangement of these utilities could not be determined until after design of pedestrian tunnels.	83,778.00
Do	81(b)	Scope: Run two 4-inch conduits from the telephone vault in the basement to pick up the two 4-inch conduits that are to be placed in the west subway tunnel. Reason: Requested by telephone company to provide alternate emergency service if regular service run should fail.	11,452.00	Jan. 17, 1964	146	Scope: Provide operational maintenance service from May 20, 1964, through June 30, 1964. Reason: To provide essential service in areas of the Rayburn House Office Bldg., occupied by the Government.	34,857.00
Nov. 6, 1962	93	Total of 81 (a) and (b). Scope: Separate ceiling plaster from plaster cornices in Member's office and reception room, all congressional suites. Reason: To provide sound isolation.	11,452.00				
June 30, 1961	94	Scope: Provide additional structural steel supports under transformer room No. 3. Reason: To provide additional support for larger transformers in this room.	14,768.00				

RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING SUPERSTRUCTURE CONTRACT—Continued

Change orders issued to date—Continued

Date ordered	Number of change order	Description	Amount	Date ordered	Number of change order	Description	Amount
Jan. 17, 1964	147.....	Scope: Provide operational maintenance service from June 17, 1964, through July 31, 1964. Reason: To provide essential service in areas of the Rayburn House Office Bldg., occupied by the Government.	\$43,830.00	Aug. 6, 1963	156.....	Scope: Subdivision of approximately 37,000 square feet of floor area on the basement level by means of installation of movable steel partitions, and changes in electrical lighting, heating, ventilating, and air conditioning. Reason: To provide office facilities for special and subcommittees previously housed in the George Washington Inn which was scheduled for demolition. (Note: This is not a final, agreed upon cost, but the cost cannot exceed this amount. Under this arrangement, payments to contractor are based on not more than 75 percent of figure shown, pending final determination of cost).	\$88,804.00
July 22, 1964	148.....	Scope: Install telephone outlets, electrical receptacles, buzzers, and pushbuttons in 160 Members' suites. Reason: Necessary to provide telephone, electrical outlets, and communications requirements, not possible to include in contract inasmuch as basis for arrangement was dependent on furniture layouts.	79,709.00	Feb. 4, 1964	160.....	Scope: Furnish 96 clocks, 20 electronic receivers and 12 movements. Reason: Experience with electronic clock and legislative call systems in the Capitol and New Senate Office Bldg. indicated that availability of replacement parts would be an essential requirement as soon as the systems in the Rayburn Bldg. were put into operation.	14,095.00
July 13, 1962	149.....	Scope: Relocate 20-inch diameter sewer on Independence Ave. Reason: Insufficient coverage over new subway to allow for sewer to be located as shown on the contract drawings. Subway design had not been developed at the time the superstructure contract was let.	51,031.00	Mar. 15, 1962	164(a)---	Scope: Installation of 13,780 linear feet of plaster stops. Reason: Considered desirable to separate plaster coated walls of concrete, brick, or cinder block when one type abuts another, to minimize possibility of shrinkage cracks.	14,002.00
Jan. 17, 1964	150.....	Scope: Provide operational maintenance service from July 22, 1964, through Aug. 31, 1964. Reason: To provide essential service in areas of the Rayburn House Office Bldg., occupied by the Government.	39,746.00	Jan. 17, 1964	171.....	Scope: Provide operational maintenance service from Oct. 21 through Nov. 30, 1964. Reason: To provide essential service in areas of the Rayburn House Office Bldg., occupied by the Government.	61,602.00
Do.....	151.....	Scope: Provide operational maintenance service from Aug. 19, 1964, through Sept. 30, 1964. Reason: To provide essential service in areas of the Rayburn House Office Bldg., occupied by the Government.	37,822.00	Mar. 7, 1963	172.....	Scope: Provide field office facilities for the Architect of the Capitol's administrative, engineering, and inspection personnel within the Rayburn House Office Bldg. This involved installation of partitions and floor covering and changes in electrical lighting, heating, ventilating, and air conditioning. Reason: Field office facilities were previously housed at 301 South Capitol St.; building was scheduled for demolition.	48,728.00
Nov. 8, 1963	153.....	Scope: Provide temporary operational maintenance service required to supply steam and condensate service to the Botanic Garden from Oct. 28, 1963, to Jan. 21, 1964. Reason: The Botanic Garden required said service on a 24-hour, 7-day-per-week basis until such time as permanent facilities being installed under the superstructure contract were completed and accepted by the Government.	14,381.00	Various		Total of 249 relatively minor change orders issued to date, averaging \$1,346 each (all change orders of \$10,000 or more listed in detail hereinbefore).	336,324.67
Jan. 17, 1964	155.....	Scope: Provide operational maintenance service from Sept. 16, 1964, through Oct. 31, 1964. Reason: To provide essential service in areas of the Rayburn House Office Bldg., occupied by the Government.	52,120.00			Total change orders issued to date.....	3,831,258.73

NOTE No. 1.—All amounts shown in this report except change orders Nos. 130 and 156 as noted, are firm and final figures.

NOTE No. 2.—The apparent overlapping of the dates of maintenance service furnished by the contractor during partial occupancy is due to trade practice with respect to payroll periods and does not represent actual dual payment or overlapping.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEED. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman know when the General Accounting Office report will be submitted?

Mr. STEED. It is my understanding that the final phases of the contract with the prime contractor are now underway. As soon as he has finished the work the Comptroller General will be in a position to finalize the audit. That may be another 30 or 60 days. We hope it will not be too long.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

NATIONAL BOARD FOR THE PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I note with regret that there have been occasions when the program of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice—a U.S. Army organization—has been characterized on the floor of the House as be-

ing used to subsidize extremist organizations and as a tool for the promotion of private armies. In a similar vein it has been stated that funds for the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice are used through the National Rifle Association for the benefit of private gun clubs. These simply are not statements of fact.

This program has been a part of our Nation's Defense Establishment since 1903. There is no justification whatever for a belief that the funds of this organization are being misused to encourage the development of the Minutemen or other organizations of like nature. It is most unfortunate that any of our colleagues may have been so completely misinformed on these matters. There is not the slightest reason to believe that the highly worthwhile program of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice has been subverted to the ends of extremist organizations. I consider it most unfair to suggest that a patriotic, public service organization, such as the National Rifle Association of America, of which I am proud to be a member, has in some manner been hoodwinked into alining itself with various

vague extremist organizations, again with complete lack of evidence that this is true.

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice includes representatives from the Armed Forces, the National Guard, and other reserve components, Selective Service, the National Rifle Association, and the country at large. The Director of Civilian Marksmanship is the Department of the Army agency set up to carry out the Board programs, using annual Federal appropriations. For the past few years, this appropriation has been a half-million dollars, probably the smallest designated item in our defense budget.

Because the National Rifle Association can screen and certify membership to the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, the Army issues military-type arms and ammunition to clubs on a loan basis, sells surplus arms to individuals, and recognizes skill in marksmanship through qualification awards and competitions. Much of the work in administering such a vast program is done by volunteers in thousands of local clubs all over the country. Revenue from the sale of surplus arms which might otherwise have

been designated and sold as scrap metal has been returned to the U.S. Treasury in greater amounts than has been appropriated by Congress for the Board's program.

The National Board is not intended to subsidize shooting as a sport. Its purpose is to encourage marksmanship among citizens as a part of this country's national defense ability. The principal mission of the National Board is to promote marksmanship training with military weapons for civilians who are not participants in other training programs sponsored by the Armed Forces. The primary emphasis of this program is directed toward our youth who are eligible or who are soon to be eligible for service in the Armed Forces. More than half of the 5,660 clubs enrolled with the Director of Civilian Marksmanship are of the junior variety, working principally through colleges and schools. Well over half of the 413,371 participants supported by the National Board are within the draft age limitations.

Because of activities of Minutemen and similar organizations—with which the National Rifle Association has no contact whatever—accusations have been made that the National Rifle Association is associated with irresponsible organizations advocating the forming of private armies and guerrilla forces. By reporting that these groups mentioned the NRA name, an attempt is thus made to bolster these accusations. I reject such accusations as being totally unfounded in fact as well as completely foreign to the tenets and purposes for which the NRA stands.

The purposes of the National Rifle Association, as provided in its constitution and bylaws, are to educate and train citizens of good repute in the safe and efficient handling of firearms; to foster a knowledge of small arms and the ability to use them among members of law enforcement agencies and the Armed Forces, and all other citizens who would be subject to service in the event of war; to promote social welfare and public safety, law and order, and national defense.

The NRA vehemently disavows any connection with, or tacit approval of, any club or individual which advocates the overthrow of duly constituted government authority, subversive activities directed at any government, or the establishment or maintenance of private armies or group violence.

The attempts to associate either the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice or the National Rifle Association with any such organization or individual are most regrettable and must be considered unfounded.

TRIBUTE TO A LEADER OF CONGRESS, HON. ALBERT THOMAS

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I desire to join with other Members of this body in felicitating and congratulating our genial friend and distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Texas, Hon. ALBERT THOMAS, on his birthday anniversary today.

It has been my great privilege and honor to serve for many years with ALBERT THOMAS on the Committee on Appropriations. He is my chairman on the Independent Offices and Agencies Subcommittee on Appropriations.

He is a chairman who exemplifies the highest qualities of leadership in the Congress.

This is the 28th birthday anniversary that ALBERT THOMAS has observed in the House as the Representative of the Eighth Congressional District of Texas. Each of these anniversaries marks the forging of another strong link in the great chain of esteem and affection that binds us to the distinguished gentleman from Texas.

Throughout this time, Chairman THOMAS has made devotion to duty and exceptional competence in performance the hallmarks of his service. He is one of the hardest working, ablest, and most influential Members of the Congress.

Every day of Congress is a full day for Congressman ALBERT THOMAS. In addition to serving as chairman of the Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee, he serves as a member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and a member of the Joint Committee on the Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

This young-of-heart veteran of the House has won our abiding regard as a dependable, generous, and understanding friend while earning our profound respect and admiration as a legislator. He has set for all of us a truly inspiring example through his untiring work for the wise conservation and development of our country's resources.

We take enduring pride in his record of great service to his district, his State, and our Nation.

I am confident that I express the unanimous sentiment of every Member of the House when I say that we wish for AL THOMAS continued good health, and many, many more happy birthday anniversaries as a Member of the House.

RETIREMENT OF MAJ. GEN. PRESCOTT M. SPICER

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, on March 26, 1965, Maj. Gen. Prescott M.

Spicer retired from the U.S. Air Force after more than 31 years of service. Prior to his retirement, General Spicer served as the commander of Lackland Military Training Center, Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.

General Spicer was born in Boston, Mass., and was graduated from high school in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. In 1934 he entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point where he graduated and was commissioned in 1938. He was assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps and applied and qualified for flying training. He completed his flying training in August 1939 at Randolph and Kelly Fields, in San Antonio, Tex. He was assigned to the Air Corps where he served as an instructor pilot at Kelly Field.

During World War II, General Spicer was transferred to North Africa to assist in training Free French Air Force personnel. When the Mediterranean Tactical Air Force was formed, General Spicer assumed the position of Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans. He moved with the combat zone from North Africa to the Tunisian area, to central Italy, then on to Corsica, to central France, and to Florence, Italy.

General Spicer returned to the United States in mid-1945 and assumed a position in the Office of Program Monitoring which was later reestablished as the Deputy Chief of Staff Comptroller Office. He entered the Harvard Business School and was graduated in 1950 with a master's degree in business administration.

In 1950 General Spicer returned to the Pentagon with an assignment to the Assistant for Programing, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations. In 1954 he was accepted for an assignment to the Air War College class at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., graduating in 1954. He then went to Korea as commander of the 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing. He remained with the wing as it moved back to Itami Air Force Base, Japan, until 1956 when he was assigned as Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations in Headquarters Western Air Defense Force at Hamilton Air Force Base, Calif. July of 1958 he was assigned as commander of the Los Angeles Air Defense Sector at Norton Air Force Base, Calif. General Spicer was reassigned to the Pentagon in June of 1960 where he became Director of Programs, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force.

On May 4, 1963, General Spicer assumed command of Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex. In addition to his outstanding military career, General Spicer was active in the civil affairs of San Antonio. He was a member of the education, military affairs, and highway subcommittee of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce.

He was also an active supporter of the San Antonio fiesta and served on the board of the San Antonio Symphony Orchestra. In addition, he was a member of the executive board, Alamo Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America; and in 1964 served as chairman of the first and highly successful Combined Federal Service Campaign.

Among his many decorations for distinguished and gallant service are the Legion of Merit, the Air Medal, and the Bronze Star Medal. General Spicer has distinguished himself during his brilliant and outstanding military career and we of this Nation are indeed grateful.

WILL 1965 REPEAT 1931?

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, in this wonderful country of ours, a free and democratic society, dissent and the liberty and willingness to think freely are both desirable and needed. Though we may be secure in our faith in the spokesmen for our Government, it is wise to take heed of the counsel of the wise, even though it may differ.

In the current issue, the Reporter magazine, for April 8, contains a most interesting and sobering article written by a distinguished and internationally known intellectual.

Under unanimous consent, I insert in the RECORD at this point the following article:

WILL 1965 REPEAT 1931?

(By Robert Triffin)

President Johnson, in his February 10 message to Congress on the balance of payments and our gold position, agreed in effect with President de Gaulle that the international monetary system of the 1920's "brought us all to disaster in the early 1930's." The area of agreement unfortunately stops there.

President de Gaulle is convinced that the system that failed us then was a so-called gold-exchange or key-currencies standard, very similar to the present one, except that the dollar has now replaced sterling in the driver's seat of the old key-currency tandem. He fears that the new system will lead us to a similar collapse, and wants it to undergo drastic surgery before it is too late.

Mr. Johnson and the U.S. Treasury have no such fears. To them, what failed in 1931 was not the gold-exchange standard but the gold standard, which they think is precisely what De Gaulle wishes to restore. We should, instead, said the President, "build on the system we now have, a system which has served the world well during the past 20 years."

YES?

Much as I dislike to question the wisdom of our own Treasury, the facts hardly bear out its interpretation of the 1931 monetary collapse. What collapsed then was not the pure gold standard of the pre-1914 era but the gold-exchange standard which De Gaulle feels is doomed to a similar fate tomorrow. In the late 1920's, dollar and primarily sterling holdings made up more than a third of the total monetary reserves of countries other than Great Britain and the United States. It was the inability of Britain to convert into gold—or dollars—the large sterling balances accumulated by foreign central banks, particularly the Bank of France, that triggered the 1931 collapse of the world monetary system. Today, sterling and primarily dollar holdings account for more than two-fifths of other countries' monetary reserves, and for more than three-fourths of their increases over the last 7 years. There

can be no doubt that any massive demands for repayment of the huge dollar and sterling balances held today by central banks (about \$23 billion) would put a dangerous strain on United States and British gold reserves (now about \$17 billion). The British net reserves have long been in the red, while the U.S. net reserves have dropped precipitately from \$16 billion at the end of 1957 to less than \$300 million at the end of last year. If we also deducted—as the Department of Commerce does—our short-term liabilities to private dollar holders abroad, our liquid liabilities would exceed our liquid assets by more than \$12 billion.

The parallelism between monetary and economic developments in Britain in the aftermath of the First World War and in the United States in the aftermath of the Second does not end there. It extends to the impact of capital flight from the Continent upon the pattern of exchange rates, and to the impact of the consequent undervaluation of European currencies upon economic activity. Booming conditions on the Continent in the late 1920's contrasted with unemployment and stagnation in Britain. When Continental currencies were finally stabilized, refugee capital moved back from London to the Continent, causing a heavy and persistent drain on Britain's slender monetary reserves.

The attempt to slow down the exodus of capital through high interest rates conflicted with the desire to revive economic activity through low interest rates. The Bank of England had to plead with the continental central banks to refrain from converting into gold their increasing amounts of sterling reserves. The gold delegation of the League of Nations was still deadlocked in its marathon debate about the gold shortage when French demands for sterling repayments—inspired by political motives as well as by long-entrenched monetary traditions and conservatism—finally unleashed a run on the Bank of England, the devaluation of sterling and a worldwide collapse of the gold-exchange standard.

Substitute the United States for Britain, the "liquidity shortage" for the "gold shortage," and the "Group of 10" for the "gold delegation" in the above account, and draw your own conclusions about what may happen tomorrow if the present deadlock between the French—and other continentals—and the Anglo-Saxons continues much longer to frustrate agreement on international monetary reform.

NO?

There are, however, some major differences between the present situation and that of 1931. First of all, the world economy is in far better shape today than it was then, and the overall economic and financial position of the United States far stronger than that of Britain in 1931. Our current account surpluses, i.e., the excess of our exports over our imports of merchandise and services, reached a record high last year of \$7 billion, and even more if we take into account the more than \$1.5 billion of unrepatriated earnings on our foreign investments. Our losses of monetary reserves are entirely due to capital exports and are far more than balanced by growing and highly profitable long-term investments. Our net foreign worth even increased by more than \$10 billion—from \$42.2 billion to \$52.3 billion—during the 4 years 1960-63. We may become illiquid, but we are more and more solvent.

Second, and very important, world political and financial leaders are now keenly aware of the disaster that any repetition of 1931 could entail for the international monetary and economic order of the West. Since the Second World War they have developed deeply ingrained habits of cooperation and laid the foundations, at least, of the monetary institutions and policies that should enable them to organize a durable inter-

national monetary system adapted to the realities of the financial, economic, and political interdependence of their theoretically sovereign countries.

The negotiations of the Group of 10 have, moreover, already developed a large degree of consensus on the defects of the present system and on the alternative solutions available for its consolidation. The reports of both the Group of 10 (France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, and the United States) and the International Monetary Fund are unanimous in their rejection of flexible rates and of any change in the price of gold. They also recognize that neither gold production, future U.S. deficits, the multiplication of reserve currencies, the present IMF credit facilities, nor bilateral swap-standby agreements such as those negotiated by former Under Secretary of the Treasury Robert V. Roosa can be depended upon to meet all liquidity needs in the future. Steps are required, and have been taken already, to "provide a basis for multilateral surveillance of the various elements of liquidity creation"; and Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, managing director of IMF, affirmed in a recent speech the "emerging consensus among the international community that the creation of international liquidity, like the creation of domestic liquidity, should become a matter of deliberate decision."

Finally, a study group on the creation of reserve assets has been established "to investigate the problems raised by the creation and use of * * * some additional kind of reserve asset, * * * the possible forms it might take and the institutional aspects associated with it."

MAYBE

Nine-tenths of the road toward agreed international monetary reform has thus been covered already, but the Group of 10 has nevertheless been bogged down now for months in a deep conflict between the two key-currency countries, on the one hand—the United States and Britain—and the major reserve holders of the Continent—particularly the French—on the other.

The Anglo-Saxons see a potential shortage of liquidity as the main or only defect of the present system and argue for the creation of new reserve assets supplementary to rather than substituting for gold, dollars, and sterling.

The continentals deny the existence of any proximate liquidity shortage and stress instead the haphazardness, inequity, and vulnerability of a system in which the bulk of world reserve increases—three-fourths or more in recent years—depends on the unpredictable size of U.S. payments deficits and on the precarious willingness of foreign central banks to finance them through the accumulation and retention of short-term dollar holdings as part and parcel of their international monetary reserves.

President de Gaulle's remarks of February 4 have been widely interpreted as a call for a return to a pure gold standard, eliminating the defects that he denounced, but placing the growth of world reserves at the mercy of equally unpredictable fluctuations in Western gold production, in private hoarding, and in Soviet gold sales to the West. Private purchases of gold have risen in recent years from about \$500 million a year in 1950-57 to about \$1.2 billion in 1964, and Soviet gold sales have accounted for one-half to two-thirds of the annual increases in the Western World's gold reserves.

This interpretation of De Gaulle's views, however, hardly jibes with his lengthy argument in favor of a "carefully concerted * * * organization of international credit" within the framework of the International Monetary Fund, the Group of 10, and the European Economic Community. Nor does it conform

with French proposals put forward in the Group of 10 negotiations for the creation of a "composite reserve unit"—CRU—based on a constellation of all the major world currencies, to replace the two national key currencies, sterling and the dollar, used as international reserves in the present unorganized gold exchange standard.

His speech should rather be viewed, in my opinion, as an indication of his growing impatience with the slow pace of the Group of 10 discussions, and with the exorbitant privilege conferred on the dollar—far more than on the pound—by the present system. By their automatic underwriting of dollar deficits, the foreign central banks are in effect called upon to finance U.S. policies in which their governments have no voice and to which they may be fundamentally opposed. President de Gaulle objects to the financing by the Bank of France of what he calls the expropriation of French firms by our growing direct investments and participation, of our aid to Chiang Kai-shek, of our economic and military intervention in Africa, southeast Asia, etc. We may prefer our policies to his, but can we realistically expect—or force—him to help finance them indefinitely?

If the present deadlock is not broken, we shall face a major crisis at the expiration, 2 or 3 months from now, of the emergency measures taken to halt the sterling crisis last November. A collapse of the pound might well usher in this year, as it did in 1931, a long period of international monetary chaos. The "day of reckoning" foreseen by Lord Cromer, governor of the Bank of England, in one of his recent speeches is more likely to be postponed again for a while, but only at the cost of growing restrictions and controls the seeds of which have already been planted in the United States as well as in Britain. Thus, the "voluntary" restraints on American investments abroad, suggested in President Johnson's balance-of-payments message to Congress, will probably have to be bolstered by more and more policing and "mandatory" restrictions if they are to be effective for more than a few months.

They may then succeed, even beyond present expectations, in eliminating our so-called overall deficit, as measured by the Department of Commerce; namely, the arithmetical sum of our gold losses, and of current increases of short-term dollars in the hands of foreigners. But even a perfect overall balance might not protect us against heavy gold losses if foreign dollar holders should begin to feel that the dollar is no longer the safest and most liquid depository for their working balances and short-term funds and hence decide to shift their holdings to other currencies or into gold. The cashing in of previously acquired short-term dollar holdings abroad—now totaling about \$11 billion in private hands and more than \$15 billion in foreign central banks—might entail massive gold losses, even though fully offset in our overall balance by equivalent reductions of our short-term liabilities to foreigners.

WHY GAMBLE?

If the present debate could be rescued from the political and emotional morass into which it is now sinking, the broad outline of a sensible solution would at once become apparent. Mr. Schweitzer has urged that "The creation of international liquidity should become a matter of deliberate decision," rather than be left to the hazards of gold production. Soviet gold sales, U.S. balance-of-payments deficits, and speculation about future changes in the gold price and dollar and sterling exchange rates. Thus, the French and other European dollar holders should agree to protect the present level of world liquidity against wanton and unfeasible conversions into gold metal of the huge outstanding dollar and sterling balances inherited from long years of past functioning of the gold-exchange standard. These balances should be transformed into

IMF deposits or reserve certificates, carrying appropriate exchange-rate guarantees and remaining fully usable for the settlement of all international imbalances.

The Americans and the British, on the other hand, should recognize that they are facing the end of an era in which they alone could finance their deficits through the willing or reluctant accumulation of dollar and sterling holdings by foreign central banks. Their future deficits, like those of all other countries, should be paid in cash, i.e., through transfers of gold or IMF deposits to their creditors. Such deficits could also be paid in the new type of reserve assets proposed by the Group of 10, which would be deliberately created for the specific purpose of adjusting the growth of world reserves to the legitimate, noninflationary requirements of an expanding world economy. Unlike the functioning of the two key currencies—the dollar and sterling—which rather haphazardly served this purpose in the past, both the creation of such reserve assets and the uses to which they are put should be the result of concerted decisions by the world community—through the IMF—or the major reserve holders.

Differences of views still exist concerning the appropriate forum for such decisions. Should the management of these funds be concentrated in the IMF, for instance, as generally favored by the Anglo-Saxons, or in the Group of 10 itself, as favored by the French and most continental countries? I would favor a more decentralized approach as the most appropriate solution of what is essentially a conflict over relative voting rights and influence in these two organizations. Such conflicts could in large part be eliminated if due account were taken of the emergence of new regional economic and monetary unions—such as the European Economic Community—and if the creation and the management of the new reserve assets were divided between them and the IMF.

This problem, however, could be left to leisurely negotiations if the present level of world liquidity could be protected against sudden and massive contraction by an early agreement on the proposals outlined above with regard to outstanding dollar and sterling balances. The 10 have, indeed, unanimously agreed that the rapid increase of such balances over the last 7 years has created ample levels of liquidity and made further increases unnecessary for some time.

ANSWERING THE TREASURY

The Treasury's main objection to this viewpoint is that it would deprive us of the facility with which we have financed our deficits through dollar accumulation by foreign central banks. We too might now have to pay gold for our future deficits. Morality and equity aside, there are three answers to this objection.

The first is that, in the absence of agreement, the United States is far more likely to be faced with further demands for gold conversion of dollar holdings accumulated abroad in the past than to benefit from continuing accumulation of dollar balances by foreign central banks.

The second is that our gold reserves—if protected against further conversion of outstanding dollar balances—are more than adequate to meet reasonable deficits, and could be supplemented, in case of need, by our drawing rights on the IMF, now amounting to nearly \$5 billion and to be further increased by the forthcoming rise of IMF quotas, and by our probable participation in the use of the new reserve assets to be created in the future.

The third answer—and, I think, the most important—is that the agreement suggested above to provide protection against further raids on gold would eliminate the major cause of our deficits of recent years, i.e., the

totally abnormal swing of short-term capital movements from net inflows—characteristic of a major world money center—of \$500 million a year in the early 1950's and \$1 billion a year in the late 1950's—to net outflows of \$1.7 billion to more than \$2 billion a year in 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1964. This swing began in 1960 with the sharp increase in gold prices in London and is undoubtedly due largely to rumors about the weakness of the dollar that have been engendered by our growing short-term indebtedness abroad.

Funds have been moved out of the dollar into foreign currencies, notably deutsche marks, and also into gold and real assets abroad. Speculative positions in gold, however, would be highly vulnerable to any agreement which clearly removed any prospect of an official change in gold prices and which enabled central banks to regain full control of the market by using the proposed new type of reserve asset as a supplement—or even an alternative—to future gold accumulation.

We might then see a massive unloading of gold by speculators who have accumulated enormous hoards of the metal over many years past. The size of such gold sales might be expected to run into several billions of dollars, if we reflect that private gold purchases have risen since 1960 by \$500 to \$600 million each year over previous levels that already embodied large and sustained speculative purchases.

Substantial dollar inflows would then replace, once again, the abnormal outflows that are at the origin of most of our deficits and reserve losses of the last 5 years. Together with the other measures already taken to improve our balance of payments, this should suffice to bring us into equilibrium and possibly even into substantial surpluses in our international accounts. While removing the remaining tax provisions that discourage the repatriation of foreign earnings, we should then also be able to dispense with the recent capital controls proposed in the President's February 10 message, which if maintained for long would effectively kill the dollar as a key currency in world trade and finance.

Contrary to the judgment of many New York bankers, the survival of the dollar in this vital and fruitful role depends today on its elimination, rather than on its retention, as a reserve currency. In the latter role, the dollar will always be cashable into gold metal, either by cautious central bankers afraid of a gold revaluation or embargo, or by their political masters, eager to brandish the real or imaginary bargaining strength derived from their monetary force de frappe. Both may be wrong in their calculations, but the main threat to our international monetary order lies precisely in such miscalculations.

REPORTER.

TAKING THE INITIATIVE IN VIETNAM

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. OTTINGER] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson's address on Vietnam Wednesday night will be recorded as one of the great speeches and one of the great acts of statesmanship of world history.

The President nobly expressed our determination to defend freedom and to honor our commitments to free nations. He defined our objectives to achieve

peace under circumstances in which the peoples of free nations such as Vietnam will be free and secure to decide their own future. He pointed the way toward achieving that peace through unconditional negotiations, at any time, before any forum.

Until this great speech, many of us feared that the United States was just pouring fuel on a dangerous fire by escalating our military operations in Vietnam without defining the objectives of that escalated warfare. We seemed to have committed ourselves to an unending upward spiral of military action without definition of the result we sought from this pressure, except in the unrealistic terms of total capitulation. We were drawing criticism from many of our free world allies and neutral nations for appearing to resist any negotiations for settlement except on the unrealistic condition of first achieving militarily the objects of such a negotiation.

The President has now placed the responsibility for the quest for peace squarely upon the Communists. If they fail to respond, the responsibility for continued hostilities will clearly be theirs. Let our allies and the uncommitted nations of the world now harangue the Communists to come to the bargaining table. May these nations be as vocal and forceful in their pressures on the Communists to seek peace as they were toward us, for the Communists are now accurately identified as the perpetrators of continued bloodshed in that war-torn land.

The President held out the promise of peace and hope for the future to the north as well as to the south—to the south, something worth fighting for; to the north, something to stop fighting against.

The President used imagination and ingenuity in urging the Secretary General of the United Nations to initiate a plan for the stepped-up economic development of all southeast Asia. Certainly this war grows as much from anything as from the frustrations of hunger and deprivation. He demonstrated our seriousness of purpose to assist such a program by offering a fortune—1 billion American dollars—toward its execution.

President Johnson asked that all industrialized nations join in this great developmental undertaking. We should demand it. So far, we have borne all the expense of prosecuting this war for Vietnam's freedom while the nations to whom success means most in this endeavor have stood by the sidelines carping. It is our boys, not theirs, who have spilled their blood on Vietnam's battlefields. For this there is no price. These lives have been given in their interest as much as in ours.

Let France and Japan particularly, who have such a stake in a free Vietnam; who have been crying so that we take this initiative toward peace—let France and Japan and the other prosperous nations of the free world join fully in the effort to make that peace a reality for southeast Asia. And let them do it with the gold and dollars they have drained out of us, much of it extracted from the efforts we have been making to

their lasting benefit in Vietnam and around the world.

The dollar surpluses about which these European countries now gloat are so largely out of our hides, first through our foreign aid which helped restore them to prosperity, then through our assumption of the lion's share of the responsibilities for defense and strengthening of the free world. Let them now do their share. Let us see them replace their carping with constructive action. In terms of a crude American saying, let us see them put their money where their mouths are.

It will be tragic if all the nations involved in Vietnam fail to take advantage of President Johnson's offer of honorable negotiations toward a settlement which can bring to this area its first substantial hope of improvement in modern times.

President Johnson has breathed hope into a situation that had appeared hopeless. He gave meaning to a conflict that seemed headed toward meaningless destruction. May the chiefs of state, free, neutral, and Communist, respond in full measure to the great opportunity he has afforded them.

ALBERT CARDINAL MEYER—A PORTRAIT OF GREATNESS

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, the hearts of all of the people of the Chicago metropolitan area, the State of Illinois, the Nation, and peoples throughout the world are deeply saddened because of the passing of a prince of the church, the beloved Albert Cardinal Meyer.

President Johnson made a very appropriate statement when he said that Americans of all faiths will mourn his death, and added:

His faith and deep-rooted belief in individual dignity, common understanding, and religious freedom for all men justly earned him the profound admiration, respect, and gratitude of men everywhere.

I would like at this time to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a poem written by the Reverend Emmett Regan, assistant pastor of the Holy Name Cathedral and associate editor of its monthly publication, Cathedral Calendar. The poem, entitled "Who Was He?" follows:

"WHO WAS HE?" A PRIEST ASKS

This poem was written after Albert Cardinal Meyer's death by the Reverend Emmett Regan, an assistant pastor at Holy Name Cathedral and associate editor of its monthly publication, Cathedral Calendar:

"Who was he—this quiet cardinal of Chicago? He was the bishop whose first public act was to clothe the poor of the city.

He was the archbishop who spoke out for all his people.

He was the cardinal who went to Rome and stomped down St. Peter's aisle to demand freedom of conscience for all.

He was your father and mine.

A great man—

A kind priest—

A gentle shepherd—

A mighty cardinal—

With deeper thoughts not just for Chicago but for the world; not only for Catholics but for every Jew and Protestant—yea, every child of God.

Yet very few knew him—

His fishing companions,

The boys he clothed,

His priest conferees,

His barber, but who else.

He's gone now—

And there is a big gaping hole—not just in Chicago but in the whole world.

Albert Meyer is dead."

Mr. Speaker, as general chairman of the Villa Scalabrini Italian Old Peoples Home Development Fund, I want to personally acknowledge the tremendous inspiration that Cardinal Meyer was and will continue to be to the Italo-American community of Chicago. We shall miss this great spiritual leader but we shall continue in our efforts to complete our home in which he was so genuinely interested.

NEW YORK CITY IN CRISIS— PART XLII

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the 42d part of "New York City in Crisis."

This article concerns the formation, by a group of public-spirited citizens, of a private industrial development corporation to try to stem the tide of manufacturing concerns leaving New York.

The article appeared in the New York Herald Tribune of March 2, 1965, and follows:

NEW YORK CITY IN CRISIS: BUSINESS PLAN TO THE RESCUE—\$350,000

(By Barrett McGurn)

The presidents and board chairmen of 70 of the largest business firms of New York City agreed yesterday to form a private industrial development corporation to fight the flight of factory jobs from this city.

A 3-man preparatory committee representing the city's top chamber of commerce leadership was appointed to form a 10-man organizing group within 1 week. The organizers will then invite the best business brains of New York to join the new corporation's board of governors and operating committees. These in turn will seek the best executive director the American scene, and money, can provide.

FUNDS

New York business will provide the funds: something under \$300,000 the first year, something over that in succeeding years. The preparatory committee sees no problem getting this much from the 70 corporations and from others.

The purpose of the industrial development corporation will be to give New York for the first time, the same businessman civic leadership which has lifted Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Boston out of economic and social crises such as the one now facing America's largest city.

Industrial development was chosen as one specific target at which the combined business leadership of New York can aim immediately without losing time on "more studies and more reports." In the hope of at least one member of the three-man preparatory committee—Walter F. Pease, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce—the new organization will blossom eventually into something even broader and

more ambitious: a citizens' group to tackle the whole range of problems awaiting solutions.

ISSUES

If the industrial development corporation will go on to cope with commuter transportation, tax questions, the lack of adequate parking space, crime and the whole range of other critical New York issues, fine, said Mr. Pease. If not, his own two-century-old New York Chamber of Commerce will set about organizing a parallel businessmen's organization to grapple with the other issues.

Scores of billions of dollars in company holdings were represented by the men who met yesterday in the oak-paneled council room. Presidents and board chairmen of 9 of the 10 largest corporations of the United States—all 9 of New York's largest—were present. The vote in favor of the new corporation was unanimous.

PREPARATORY GROUP

In addition to Mr. Pease, the members of the preparations committee are:

H. Chandler Turner, Jr., president of the Turner Construction Co., and president of the 3,200-member Commerce & Industry Association of New York. The association is the largest local chamber of commerce in the United States. Mr. Turner took the initiative in summoning the meeting.

Edmund F. Wagner, chairman of the board of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, and president of the Downtown-Lower Manhattan Association, of which David Rockefeller has long been a central figure.

The presidents of all of New York's major chambers of commerce took part. Among them were the Chambers of Commerce of Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Staten Island, the New York Board of Trade, and the West Side Association.

Mr. Turner gave three main reasons for the enthusiastic support:

The recent report of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics that New York City lost 70,000 factory jobs in 5 years ended December 31, 1963, and the belief that a spiraling deterioration cost an additional 30,000 jobs in 1964.

Shock caused by the announced closing of the New York Naval Shipyard in Brooklyn, with the consequent elimination of 9,500 blue-collar jobs.

A new awareness of the city's problems provided by the Herald Tribune's "New York City in Crisis" series.

Both labor and government will be urged to join the industrial development corporation, but business will retain control. Mr. Turner said he has outlined the project to Mayor Wagner, and has talked by telephone with Harry Van Arsdale, president of the New York City Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO. The mayor offered the cooperation of city departments. Mr. Turner is trying to set up a meeting with Mr. Van Arsdale and hopes for his support "because the whole purpose is to create more jobs."

The businessmen may build on the industrial development corporation organized 18 months ago by Commerce Commissioner Louis Broido, but only if direction passes out of the hands of the five city officials now running the Broido group, and into business control.

Much more than \$300,000 a year will be channeled into new, expanded and relocated factories inside the five boroughs. In most cases these extra moneys will come from existing State and Federal programs not fully used at present. The aim will be to serve as go-between in an effort to multiply blue-collar jobs. The objective is to head off soaring tax rates that threaten to cripple New York's economic life.

The controversial recent Arthur D. Little report on New York's manufacturing crisis was one of the documents that helped to inspire yesterday's action. Mr. Turner said that

he agreed with 90 percent of the alarming study. The 10 percent of dissent concerned the Little suggestion that New York City serve as the owner of any new industrial development corporation, and that the mayor and city officials, "probably" accompanied by some private individuals, act as the administrators.

Several caustic comments against "politics" punctuated the closed-doors discussions prior to the agreement on a businessmen's action group.

The New York Chamber of Commerce, which still operates on a pre-Revolutionary charter given by England's King George III, and the Commerce and Industry Association will pool staffs to launch the venture.

The idea behind the action is that the very elements of the New York City population who are least educated and least skilled are losing their chance to work and are drifting toward idleness and violence because of the flight of factories from congested New York City high-tax area.

The aim of the corporation will be to help factory operators get the space, funds, tax structure and general city assistance they need. The fear of the businessman organizers is that State and city taxes otherwise will continue to soar, making New York less and less attractive as a place to work and live.

The 70 corporations represented at yesterday's meeting included many of America's biggest utilities, banks, insurance companies, railroads, manufacturers and publishers.

NEW YORK CITY IN CRISIS—PART XLIII

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune on March 3, 1965, and which concerns the complex and difficult problems of New York City's civil service.

The article is part of the "New York City in Crisis" series and follows:

NEW YORK CITY IN CRISIS—FRUSTRATED WORKERS SEEKING ACHIEVEMENT

(By Marshall Peck and Barry Gottehrer, of the Herald Tribune staff)

From the top, looking down, there's the problem of direction and leadership and, more than that, motivation. From the lower levels, looking up, there's the feeling that the direction isn't sure of itself, that too many voices are saying too many things.

At all levels there are degrees of enthusiasm and drive, and a desire to get things done. But there is also cynicism and frustration at the way things are done.

This is the working life of some 240,000 New Yorkers—all employed by the city of New York.

Here—under different names and in unspecified departments—several city workers, encountered by Herald Tribune reporters in researching the continuing investigative series, "New York City in Crisis," give their own personal viewpoints of their own city in crisis:

"There is a saying, 'Thou too, shall pass,' " says John Parton, a high aid in one city agency. "I think that sums up the philosophy of a lot of civil service employees. I guess they've seen commissioners come and commissioners go. They've seen them come in, stary-eyed, with great ambitions, and try to do things a new way. And they've seen the ambitions blunted, and the plans fade away. 'Thou, too, shall pass.'"

John Parton, who works closely with the commissioner of his agency, is proud to list the accomplishments his own boss has achieved and, by extension, he relates a city

department's capability to the man who is actively guiding it.

"It's not the mayor's fault, entirely, if something doesn't work out right," Mr. Parton says. "The mayor is an orchestral leader, up there waving a baton. But it's not possible for the conductor to orchestrate the harmony—and it's practically impossible, unless the commissioner has guts and drive, to put all ideas into practice."

FEW AND FAR BETWEEN

"The workers in the ranks know the ins and outs," continues John Parton, "but they don't have the initiative. There are many civil servants I would trade up, put into higher posts, because of the wonderful job they are doing. But the number of dedicated people, as opposed to the run of the mill, are few and far between."

John Parton speaks in a measured, objective tone when discussing his agency's operation, as seen from the top. Yet he flares up, when he tells how he believes outside influences can frustrate programs planned for the public good.

"We may work like hell," he says, "but just take a look at things from another level. How many measures have been introduced in the city council, only to never see the light of day. There are lobbyists at work, many of them men who have been in power, and who still have a net of friendships and business relationships. Sometimes, these men become behind-the-scenes manipulators."

"And how many city councilmen and State Assemblymen and Senator are practicing law or have other business interests? The question is not so much one of conflict—this is the crisis: are they giving the public the dedication the jobs deserve?"

To many city workers—particularly those on the higher levels—the mayor's take-it-slow policy is clearly a road block in the path of city progress. Yet, to these people, waiting for the mayor to act is only a minor problem. To them, the major problem is getting to the mayor in the first place.

"Sure, the mayor likes to take his time when he has a touchy problem," says an employee in the \$13,000-a-year range. "That's understandable. It's getting the problem to him and then finding out exactly where he stands on it that really takes the time. If you ask me, the real problem is not the mayor. It's Julie Edelstein. He's just one big bottleneck."

Since 1961, Julius C. C. (Caius Caesar) Edelstein, a longtime aid and adviser to the late Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, has been executive assistant to Mayor Wagner. In this time, he has become the one man closest to the mayor and the one man, next to the mayor, most influential in the decisions of this city.

To all but a handful of department heads who have built up their own rapport with the mayor, Julius Edelstein, whose duties range from answering routine correspondence and keeping the mayor company to writing many of his speeches and setting policy for decisions that will affect the lives of 8 million people, has become both a major power and a major threat to progress in the city government.

According to these people, it is not that the 53-year-old adviser lacks talent, intellect, or imagination. He doesn't—and even city Republicans admit that he is one of the brightest and most able men in the Wagner administration.

It is simply that, in trying to do so many things, he has become overburdened by the multiplicity of his duties—and, in many instances, hinders rather than helps progress.

UNSTRAIGHTENED FACTS

A typical example of the lack of communication between the mayor and the people of this city occurred at the hearings on the executive capital budget last week.

Reacting to a charge that the city was trying to suppress a report of the critical

state of New York's economy, Mayor Wagner publicly disparaged a civic leader—John Leavens of the citizens budget commission—as not knowing what he was talking about.

At issue was the question of exactly where the Arthur D. Little report was at that moment.

The mayor said that the report was being studied by the temporary commission on city finances and that he had promised not to release the report until the commission was finished.

Mr. Leavens said that he thought the commission finished studying the report 2 weeks before.

The mayor concluded the debate by telling Mr. Leavens, in front of a packed hearing room, "I think you ought to get your facts straight before you make these public statements."

Within an hour, Mayor Wagner discovered to his embarrassment that it was his facts—and not Mr. Leavens—that needed straightening out.

It just so happened that 17 days before the mayor had said the report was still being studied by the temporary commission, the head of the commission had written to Mr. Edelstein that the members of the special commission had finished reviewing the report.

Mr. Edelstein, busy with hundreds of other matters affecting the city, had neglected to mention to the mayor that the commission had finished with the report.

At the planning commission, the lack of communications between the officials and the mayor dates from the days of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, who was responsible for setting up the commission in 1938.

Though the mayor was in favor of a planning commission he—and close adviser Robert Moses—were not in favor of giving it much money or authority. According to one present member of the planning commission, Mayor La Guardia was so outraged at the first budget requests of his first commissioner that he threw the budget into a waste basket and hurled an inkwell at the commissioner.

Today, the planning commission, which still does not have and never has had the master plan it was supposed to prepare when it was set up, enjoys a much better relationship with city hall. At least, Mayor Wagner, who himself was planning commission chairman for a brief period, has not thrown any inkwells. If anything, he seems willing to give Chairman William F. R. Ballard almost unlimited funds to develop a master plan.

What he hasn't been willing to give him—and his commissioners—is the authority they would like—and need—to develop a master plan or set guidelines for the future of the city.

In one case after another (ranging from the Lower Manhattan Expressway and midtown parking garages to the waterfront and various urban-renewal projects), the planning commission has come to a definite set of conclusions that have been countermanded or left to gather dust in municipal offices.

EVERYBODY HAPPY?

"It's all part of the game of governing New York," says one of the Mayor's top aids. "Every commissioner wants more money and more power and it's up to the mayor to keep everybody happy."

"Take the planning commission. They're supposed to come up with a master plan for the city. Now tell me what mayor wants to have a detailed master plan showing, say, that someone's house will be torn down for a park in 5 years?"

"Can you imagine how many people would storm the mayor's office then? It's not an easy job being mayor. Obviously, he's not going to be able to keep everybody happy."

Yet it's not only the lack of decision—and lack of direction—from the top that creates personnel problems in the city government.

Civil service, which offers unusual job security but only limited income, does not help matters any. There are, of course, dedicated and talented city employees, but there are also a great many who, because of their security, work no more than they have to.

"Do you know what it's like and what you have to go through just to get a secretary or a typist changed?" asked the chairman of one department. "That's at the lowest level. And it gets worse as the jobs get higher. There is no doubt that civil service helps the employee a lot more than it does the department or the city."

The department of buildings, which had long wanted a computing system to record violations, finally got the equipment a few years ago only to discover that it did not have—and could not get for nearly a year—sufficiently able employees to utilize the computer.

One newcomer to city government—a statistician—was amazed to learn how far behind other cities New York City is in the use of computers and programing for the future.

"There are a thousand different ways the city could save money by coordinating work done by different departments," he said. "Unfortunately, it's not our business to tell other departments what to do. But why should we and a lot of other departments pay to have computer work done for us when the city owns its own machines? But I don't think anyone knows just what the city owns and who has it."

"How do you think departments feel when they spend time and money working on a study only to have it gather dust in the mayor's office? I know how I feel. When you know you're doing busy work, the quality of the work has to drop off."

One planning commission statistician has an idea which, despite its merits, obviously will not see light of day during the current administration. He would like to use a computer to establish a chain of command for getting things done in New York City.

"I think if the people and the department heads know exactly who to see with problems," he said, "things would be a lot better. It wouldn't get the mayor to act any quicker. But it would certainly cut some of that red-tape."

Another official, on a lower echelon in another agency, is Frank Hannsig. He is still near enough to the top to have thoughts on implementation of directives, and he puts the focus on one simple word—"motivation."

"Even if you have a good administrator," Frank Hannsig says, "he has trouble motivating those beneath him. The problem revolves around the complexities of trying to manage people who are in positions where you cannot reward for work above and beyond the call of duty."

"Then there's the offices that have top-heavy staffs because political appointees have been showered on them. That usually stems from the mayor's office. Wagner has tried to appoint high-caliber people. But the staff is larger than is needed in (Milton) Mollen's office, and there are incompetent people. The real estate people there are crazy."

"I saw the tail end of the La Guardia regime, and on down to today. I think O'Dwyer was by far the most efficient. He got in good professionals and kept in constant touch. He had better commissioners, in some respects, than La Guardia."

TOO MUCH TROUBLE

Frank H. also notes wryly that he knows the ropes of bureaucratic ways and means. He recalled that time some years ago, when an attempt was initiated that would have reduced an office staff in number, with a

view to cutting paperwork and streamlining things. The strange counterproposal that he got was a suggestion that the operation could be improved by adding to the staff, not reducing it.

"Man," says Frank Hannsig, "I learned, and fast."

While executives near the top of the heap are learning to conform, as well as settle in with the facts of political life, some younger technicians in the middle struggle valiantly to break through the pattern.

One such man, who is on his way up and enthusiastic about his work, is Dom DiAngelis. "Every guy that comes in is anxious to be part of the creative process," he says, "and then he finds out it's not that easy. I try to buck the tide. I'm frustrated, but happy, because I do win some small victories. But you have to work at it, compete with people who just want to set back. You really have to fight in some situations, step on toes."

"Redtape isn't quite the word for it—rather it is the plain lack of communication. This is the biggest problem. Things that should have been ironed out long ago, but haven't been. Exactly where do people stand—who has what authority to do what, for instance. Or just job definitions, or titles, or procedures. Even some of us get different answers when we happen to contact different people in another department. Unless we see something in writing, we don't believe it."

"Maybe the question of communication and chain of command is according to the competence and confidence that is passed down from the man at the top. If he is sure of himself and his people, they'll probably sound that way, and act that way. If the power is weak, people at other levels figure it's best to be quiet and ignorant. If the chief isn't sure of himself, how can they be? I know there's no clear policy at my agency."

One of his proposals, he says, was turned down because his superior said making arrangements with a Federal agency to investigate the possibility of the plan would have been "too much trouble."

"In other words, this was not even checked out. I had checked it out, and I had offered it, but it didn't go any further. This means one of my bosses doesn't mind if 30,000 people are disturbed—when they might be helped—but he won't bother to disturb himself."

Frustration is not limited to those who work within department offices.

"It's appalling," said Miss Rose Duggan, who is on a city department's payroll as a nurse. "Different agencies go about things each in its own way. There will be two agencies, for instance, taking care of two different families that live in the same house. One family will be getting this, the other will be getting something else. And if, by chance, you happen to meet a family living on still another floor, you may find out they are in the same situation—or worse—than one of the other families already being helped. But no one is helping them, no one knows about them."

A RAT SITUATION

"The lack of good communication sometimes causes a serious lag in service. I found a child had been bitten by a rat in the family apartment; the building appeared to be infested. I passed the complaint along. A month later, I visited the house again. As far as I could determine, no one had looked into the situation."

An example of the resignation that follows the frustration can be found in the recollections of a foundation official about the time he spent as a young man working in an earlier city administration.

He had been asked to come up with some ideas to help bridge a serious financial deficit

and, after several weeks of study, had developed a set of proposals—one of which called for an immediate sales tax, which would put the city on a better financial course for the future.

It was a good plan, so he thought—but the mayor didn't agree with him.

"Do you want me to commit political suicide?" asked the mayor. "Let's worry about ourselves, here and now, not about the administrations to come."

"As I see it now," said the foundation executive, "that's probably the way I would react, if I were mayor today."

This resignation—and political motivation—has not blinded the administration to its personnel problems. It was so aware of them that the city paid Brookings Institution \$120,000 to make a 2-year study of the city's personnel crisis.

The study called for urgent reforms in hiring incentives—better pay, recruiting, and training—and warned that many city services would decline in quality unless there was an immediate revitalization of personnel procedures.

This report was delivered in April 1963 and, for a time, was given a prominent place in the mayor's office.

Yet to date, according to Dr. Theodore G. Lang, the city's personnel director, no funds have gone to implementing these urgent recommendations.

To the 240,000 people employed by the city, the fate of the Brookings report is just another defeat in a life where progress comes very slowly if at all.

To these people, New York City may well be ungovernable. But, to many, particularly those who have not yet turned from frustration to resignation, it might be interesting to see what would happen if someone would actively try to govern it.

DEEP ROOTS AND DARK DAYS

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, we have all heard many stories about the disruption in the lives of the Federal employees in the 90-odd defense installations ordered closed by Secretary of Defense McNamara.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article from today's edition of the New York Herald Tribune which describes the situation of 330 employees of the Brooklyn Army Terminal who have been given the choice of transfer to New Cumberland, Pa., or dismissal from their jobs. On top of this difficult choice they have been given the incredibly short period of 5 days to make up their minds.

This is disgraceful and should not be allowed to happen. I hope that the Department of the Army will reconsider the Hobson's choice being forced on these hard-working Americans. They should be given a decent interval in which to decide whether or not to uproot their families and to change the pattern of their lives.

The article follows:

FOR 330, DEEP ROOTS AND DARK DAYS
(By Barrett McGurn)

"Five calendar days" in which to decide whether to hold on to a job which has been transferred to New Cumberland, Pa.

Five "calendar days" in which to decide about selling the house, pulling the children out of school, getting the wife to give up her job * * * and to move to the Pennsylvania Dutch country, 175 miles away.

The choice was clearcut. A man with 20 years' service and graying hair at 45 years of age—a lifelong Brooklynite and son of an-

other generation of Brooklynites—had only to make the decision.

Last Tuesday 330 civilian employees at the Brooklyn Army Terminal had this choice thrust upon them. The terminal, at 59th St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, is one of a half-dozen military installations Defense Secretary Robert McNamara has ordered closed.

Few recent episodes have pointed up more dramatically the growing job problem in a city of an aging population, a community of congestion and high costs, an area facing ever more aggressive competition from the emptier interior of the Nation.

The incident raised the question of how many further tragedies can be expected as 20,000 other employees of the doomed military installations of New York City shut down in line with the Defense Department's peacetime economy retrenchment.

The 330 employees who were given the choice—move or risk dismissal—are key Army civilian workers. They are the specialists who keep track of the military aid which the United States gives or sells to 92 nations (where the supplies are inside the pipeline, whether peculiarities of the different countries require one type gear or another, and so forth), and they are also the team which keeps the Army's supply catalog up to date and registered inside the computers. (The Army has 1 million items in its catalog, something to awe even Sears Roebuck. Changes occur all the time and must be fed into the machines listing the devices.)

Just what "5 calendar days" means to 330 New Yorkers who saw their jobs taking a sudden 175-mile flight westward was made plain this weekend as 150 men, women and children—workers and their families—traveled in four Army buses to New Cumberland to try to make up their minds in time for the deadline.

The 5 calendar days ran out yesterday for many of the 330, but only a duty officer was at the office inside the Army Terminal. So everyone assumed a good-natured Defense Department would accept the yes or no answer today instead—one day late.

Some on the buses had been off for a few days and actually got word on Friday. Twenty-four hours later they were on their way to the Pennsylvania Dutch country to get the answer to a fistful of questions.

Are there adequate schools? What kind of a place can I buy or rent? Would the family be happy so far from Flatbush, or Bay Ridge, or Canarsie, which has been their life for a generation or two? Would Negroes be welcome? Would Jews find congenial friendships? How long would the New Cumberland job last?

There was another set of queries, too. What if I quit? Can I find another job at 45? Can I live on one-third pay, on \$2,000 a year (available to those over 50 who have had 20 years' service)? Can I keep up the mortgage payments on an income of \$2,000?

BEWILDERMENT

The trip to New Cumberland began in bewilderment (even those who got the word Tuesday were still stunned). For some it ended at midnight back in Brooklyn in arm-and-arm, head-on-shoulder misery, or in near hysteria.

"We'll get plenty of rest in New Cumberland," a platinum-haired Jewish woman of 50 laughed inside one dark bus. "Up with the chickens and to bed with the pigs. And to think some of the others at the Army Terminal were worrying about transfer to Bayonne. 'I'll tell them Bayonne's wonderful. Oh, I can't wait to get back to my house to have a good New York toasted bagel.'"

New Cumberland is a suburb of Harrisburg, the quite handsome State capital of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg sends lots of votes to national political conventions and also to presidential elections. There is no doubt that Harrisburg must have been hollering in high quarters

in past weeks, for 10,000 civilian workers are losing jobs at an Air Force base at Olmsted, only 3 miles down the placid Susquehanna from New Cumberland.

A score of local real estate agents, chamber of commerce people, church representatives, and social workers (including a Congressman and a young Negro from the NAACP) met the Brooklynites for a 45-minute question period following a welcome lunch (at which each man, woman, and baby in arms was charged \$1).

The Harrisburg people seemed friendly enough. The Brooklynites had a right to the jobs if they wanted to hold them, and the Harrisburg people said they would help the new arrivals make the adjustment.

The real estate men said that they would be glad to hunt up flats and houses at the usual rates. One said that there were no New York-type anti-gouging laws but that prices, if anything, might drop as the Olmsted crisis offset the Brooklynite influx.

THEY'LL MOVE

Col. Victor L. Cary, commander of the Cumberland base, presided at the lunch and at the question period. He fielded one question: Why would the 330 be moved to New Cumberland on the specific July 1-4 weekend?

"July 4 gives you an extra day," the colonel answered.

"Our day," several of the Brooklynites sourly commented.

"Why is the move made at all?"

Colonel Cary laughed. That was the jackpot.

"That ends the question period," he said. Then the officer smiled, stiffened and snappily saluted.

"The decision is made; we carry it out," he said.

The people from Park Slope, from Bath Beach, from Canarsie stared glumly.

A Negro of about 30 asked about segregation. The vice president of the local NAACP chapter who was listed with extra politeness on the program as Paul Waters, Esq. (the one "esquire" and 1 Negro in 21 recorded as official Harrisburg welcomers), gave an answer which several Brooklyn Negroes described as doubletalk.

His white neighbors listened with cordial approval as he said that there is no legal segregation in Harrisburg schooling or housing, but that it is a fact that "economic" considerations keep almost all the Negroes in one or two Harrisburg areas.

One of the latter, he said, was as good as various of the nice all-white communities on the fashionable west shore, the New Cumberland side of the river. Schools go by geography, he added. Since it happens that neighborhoods are practically all-white or all-Negro, schools, too, by and large, are that way—all one or all the other.

"Could I move into a white neighborhood?" the New York Negro persisted.

SOME RUMBLINGS

"If you have the money, yes," the NAACP man said. "There might be some rumblings, but it could be done—gracefully."

"What do you mean by rumblings?"

Mr. Waters let that go.

"Well, I know what I'll do," a handsome Negro woman of 30 told her friends. "I'll take the relief for awhile. Then I'll go home to San Francisco."

Not so for Frederick Payne, a Memphis, Tenn., Negro now living in Jamaica. He feels he must keep his job. One hundred and twenty-five dollars a week is not picked up everywhere.

"I'll say 'yes, I'm going'; then I'll come down here a few times before July 1 to see where we can live. I have two daughters, 2 and 4. I don't want them to grow up in a segregated neighborhood. They'll never be the brightest in the class, but I want them

to have an opportunity. They can't get one in a segregated neighborhood."

This visit to the base finished with a whirlwind tour of the countryside. Real estate operators droned into faulty microphones inside the buses: "You can get that house for \$13,500. Rents here are \$110. Those houses are \$20,000. * * *

"You certainly couldn't send anyone down to the store for anything around here," murmured Mrs. Daniel Hayes of Bayside, as she peered at wide spaces. "And look at those hills. They're mountains. That must be something driving in the winter."

(The Hayeses will move. At 49, Mr. Hayes has already retired once. He gets \$12,000 a year and dares not lose it. "I had to pass eight examinations to get that. And against strong competition.")

Young and old spooned in the black buses as the 1-day tour ended and Brooklyn again neared. It was the affection not of joy but of sorrow and, in some cases, of terror.

ONE MAN—ONE VOTE

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. O'HARA] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, like many of our colleagues, I am deeply committed to the principle that the vote of one man ought to be approximately equal to that of another man.

For this reason, I welcomed the one-man, one-vote decision of the Supreme Court last year on legislative apportionment. I made no secret of my opposition to the so-called Tuck bill which passed the House last year or to the Mansfield-Dirksen rider on legislative apportionment to last year's foreign aid authorization bill.

I remain unalterably opposed to legislative efforts which would have the effect of either upsetting or delaying the implementation of the Court's decision on apportionment of State legislatures. I am proud to say that the Michigan State Legislature—both the House of Representatives and the Senate—have already been reapportioned in accordance with the one-man, one-vote decision of the Supreme Court.

Many of us who support the Court's decision heaved a sigh of relief last fall when Congress adjourned without taking action to delay the implementation of the Court's ruling. We were heartened by the results of last November's election which added to the number of those who support the one-man, one-vote principle.

I rise today, however, to warn my colleagues, who believe as I do that the Supreme Court's decision on legislative apportionment was correct, that we cannot afford to be complacent. The foes of the Court's decision are hard at work to upset the one-man, one-vote ruling.

If anyone believes that this fight is over, I hope he will read the following article which appeared in the Washington Post of Sunday, April 4. The article, which relates the efforts now underway to upset the Court's decision, was written

by Mr. Julius Duscha and appeared under the headline, "Dirksen Plan Closes In on One Man, One Vote."

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include the article at this point in the RECORD:

DIRKSEN PLAN CLOSES IN ON ONE MAN, ONE VOTE

(By Julius Duscha)

The high hopes raised among city and suburban residents that the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote decision would end rural domination of State legislatures may have been premature.

A quiet but well-financed nationwide lobbying campaign is underway to overturn the ruling of last June with a constitutional amendment.

While this effort has been carefully organized by the same political and economic forces that have controlled legislatures for so many years, many other Americans are concerned whether the one-man, one-vote formula is the best way to organize legislatures. Many citizens feel that seats in each house of a legislature should be apportioned on a different basis to help preserve the check-and-balance system of American government.

The lobbying interests are determined to maintain the influence they have long had over the actions of State governments. The campaign is as expertly guided as any lobbying onslaught in a State capital. The small town lawyers, farmers, and businessmen who run State legislatures have been joined in the campaign by powerful groups with an economic interest in keeping legislatures as much like they are as possible.

Since the historic Court decision, a dozen legislatures have been reapportioned on a one-man, one-vote basis and another 20 are under Federal court orders to redistrict this year.

But it is still possible for Congress to pass a constitutional amendment by the necessary two-thirds votes in both the Senate and the House and for the required three-fourths of the States to ratify such an amendment in time to upset the decision.

The amendment that is the object of all the intensive lobbying both in and out of Washington is being sponsored by Senate Republican leader EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, of Illinois.

It would allow one house of a legislature to be constituted on a basis other than population if the apportioning is approved in a State-wide referendum.

To most of the supporters of the amendment, this means the allocation of seats on the basis of counties rather than populations.

The Supreme Court held that seats in both houses of a legislature must be apportioned on the basis of population.

If the Court decision stands, cities and suburbs, where 7 out of 10 Americans now live, would control legislatures for the first time in this century.

The controversial amendment has the impressive support of 90 sponsors in the House and 8 in the Senate, including Democratic leader MIKE MANSFIELD, of Montana.

No Governor of a major State has publicly opposed the Dirksen amendment and President Johnson has remained silent on the politically charged reapportionment issue.

So there has been a mounting, one-sided campaign for the amendment led by State legislators organized into the National Commission for Constitutional Government expressly to enact the amendment.

Also pushing the drive are such powerful organizations as the American Farm Bureau Federation, the American Bar Association, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, State federations of retail merchants and State associations of manufacturers. Even the liberal National Farmers Union came out in support

of the amendment after one of its members charged that President James G. Patton did not have "the guts to speak up for farmers."

Opposing the amendment are such organizations as AFL-CIO, the American Civil Liberties Union, and the civil rights groups. The great mass of urban and suburban voters who want a louder voice in government are generally unorganized.

No lobbying technique has been overlooked by the proponents. They are even trying to invoke a section of the Constitution that has never been used. It provides for the calling by Congress of a constitutional convention on the request of two-thirds of the States.

So far this year, 20 legislatures have passed resolutions asking Congress to call such a convention to approve the Dirksen amendment.

Similar resolutions are before another 25 legislatures still in session, but few proponents of the proposal expect that a constitutional convention actually will be called. They concede that it is late in the sessions for another 14 legislatures to approve the plan, giving the necessary total of 34 States. The real purpose of the campaign is to put pressure on Congress to enact the Dirksen amendment.

A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee has held hearings on the Dirksen amendment and two similar proposals introduced by Senator JACOB K. JAVITS, Republican, of New York, and Senator FRANK CHURCH, Democrat, of Idaho.

More hearings are planned this month by that subcommittee and also by a House Judiciary Subcommittee.

Proponents and opponents of the Dirksen amendment agree that both the Senate and House Judiciary Committees probably will approve the amendment and that it will get through the Senate with the necessary two-thirds margin.

The outlook in the House is uncertain. In February, Representative JOE D. WAGGONER, Democrat, of Louisiana, filed petition to discharge the House Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the bill. The petition has been signed by only 100 Representatives, and 218 are needed to force the bill onto the House floor. The petition, however, did force Committee Chairman EMANUEL CELLER, Democrat, of New York, an outspoken opponent of the amendment, to schedule hearings on it.

Support for the Dirksen amendment comes from Senators and Representatives from the South and from the sparsely populated Western States who are fearful of being overwhelmed by the political power of the big cities. Representatives from largely rural districts elsewhere in the country also back the amendment.

Opponents of the amendment are surprised at the all-out support it has received from such urban-oriented political figures as JAVITS and Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, of California.

Opponents agree that the referendum section has made it exceedingly attractive to many persons who originally backed the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote decision.

If the Dirksen amendment gets the required two-thirds majority in Congress, it is likely that three-fourths of the legislatures will ratify the amendment.

Although more than half of the legislatures probably will be reapportioned by this summer—the earliest possible time that the amendment could clear Congress—elections under the new districting would not be held until 1966 in nearly all of the reapportioned States.

This means that Governors could call members of the existing malapportioned legislatures into special session later this year to ratify the amendment.

But even if the amendment is ratified and becomes part of the Constitution, every apportionment based on factors other than population would still have to be submitted to a statewide referendum.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to Mr. SIKES, for 15 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. COHELAN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. RUMSFELD) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ELLSWORTH.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. STEED) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. KARTH.

Mr. MOORHEAD.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina in two instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 339. An act to provide for the establishment of the Agate Fossil Beds National Monument in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 702. An act to provide for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Quinalet Tribe of Indians; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 795. An act to provide for the assessing of Indian trust and restricted lands within the Lummi Indian diking project on the Lummi Indian Reservation in the State of Washington, through a drainage and diking district formed under the laws of the State; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2362. An act to strengthen and improve educational quality and educational opportunities in the Nation's elementary and secondary schools.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on April 10, 1965, present to the President, for his approv-

al, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2362. An act to strengthen and improve educational quality and educational opportunities in the Nation's elementary and secondary schools.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 13, 1965, at 12 o'clock, noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

903. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the 20th report of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information, dated March 1965, pursuant to section 603 of Public Law 80-402 (H. Doc. No. 140); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

904. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of the examination of financial statements for fiscal year 1964 of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture (H. Doc. No. 141); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

905. A letter from the Director of Civil Defense, Department of the Army, transmitting a report on property acquisitions of emergency supplies and equipment for the quarter ending March 31, 1965, pursuant to subsection 201(h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

906. A letter from the Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to expand the war on poverty and enhance the effectiveness of programs under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

907. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation, to amend the joint resolution of January 28, 1948, providing for membership and participation by the United States in the South Pacific Commission; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

908. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy each of all laws enacted by the Seventh Guam Legislature, 1964, pursuant to section 19 of the Organic Act of Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

909. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy each of all laws enacted by the Legislature of the Virgin Islands in its 1964 regular and special sessions, pursuant to section 9(g) of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

910. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Miami Indians of Indiana and Oklahoma, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

911. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting determinations relating to deferment of the February 1,

1966, and August 1, 1966, construction payments due the United States from the Carlsbad Irrigation District, Carlsbad project, New Mexico, pursuant to Public Law 86-308; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

912. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, with respect to commissioners, employees, and executive reservists of the Federal Communications Commission"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

913. A letter from the Deputy Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the appointment of two additional judges for the U.S. Court of Claims, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

914. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill for the relief of Col. Thomas O. Lawton, Jr., U.S. Air Force"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

915. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill for the relief of Maj. Victor R. Robinson, Jr., U.S. Air Force"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

916. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill for the relief of Chief M. Sgt. Samuel W. Smith, U.S. Air Force"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

917. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. Nicholas A. Stathis, U.S. Air Force"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

918. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the retirement of enlisted members of the Coast Guard Reserve"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

919. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated January 26, 1965, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on New Harbor, Maine, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted June 3, 1959. No authorization by Congress is recommended as the desired improvement has been adopted for accomplishment by the Chief of Engineers under the provisions of section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

920. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 3, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on McAlester water supply facilities, Eufaula Reservoir, Okla., in partial response to the Flood Control Act approved October 23, 1962; to the Committee on Public Works.

921. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting a report on grants for basic scientific research made by the Department of Defense to non-profit institutions during calendar year 1964, pursuant to Public Law 85-934; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. POWELL: Committee of conference. S. 974. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend the child labor provisions thereof to certain children employed in agriculture, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 231). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 500. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Agate Fossil Beds National Monument in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 232). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORGAN: Committee of conference. H.R. 2998. A bill to amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as amended, in order to increase the authorization for appropriations (Rept. No. 233). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 7359. A bill to amend the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 7360. A bill to make it a crime to give false information in connection with registering to vote, to pay or accept payment for registering or for voting, or to alter any ballot or voting record, with respect to a Federal election; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H.R. 7361. A bill to amend chapter 33 of title 38, United States Code, to make the educational benefits provided under that chapter available to all veterans whether or not they serve during a period of war or of armed hostilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BURTON of Utah:

H.R. 7362. A bill to make it a crime to give false information in connection with registering to vote, to pay or accept payment for registering or for voting, or to alter any ballot or voting record, with respect to a Federal election; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.R. 7363. A bill to make it a crime to give false information in connection with registering to vote, to pay or accept payment for registering or for voting, or to alter any ballot or voting record, with respect to a Federal election; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 7364. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of the tax on general telephone service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KARTH (by request):

H.R. 7365. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for adequate health facilities which are commensurate with the increased needs of the veteran population of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H.R. 7366. A bill to correct an error in the Tariff Schedules of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANDRUM:

H.R. 7367. A bill to repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLS:

H.R. 7368. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to reduce

until January 1, 1968, the exemption from duty enjoyed by returning residents to \$50 fair retail value, to limit the exemption to articles accompanying such residents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H.R. 7369. A bill to make it a crime to give false information in connection with registering to vote, to pay or accept payment for registering or for voting, or to alter any ballot or voting record, with respect to a Federal election; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Michigan:

H.R. 7370. A bill to provide for a national cemetery at Fort Custer, Mich.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 7371. A bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 7372. A bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SICKLES:

H.R. 7373. A bill to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to eliminate economic need as an eligibility requirement for vocational rehabilitation services; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas:

H.R. 7374. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the estate and gift tax treatment of employees' survivors annuities under State and local retirement systems; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H.R. 7375. A bill to guarantee the right to vote under the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7376. A bill to make it a crime to give false information in connection with registering to vote, to pay or accept payment for registering or for voting, or to alter any ballot or voting record, with respect to a Federal election; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H. Res. 327. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

190. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States urging adherence to the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

191. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation prohibiting restraint of trade practices by chain stores; to the Committee on Agriculture.

192. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation increasing certain Federal grants to the States in all categories of public welfare; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

193. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation increasing the monthly payments under the Federal Social Security Act to \$200; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

194. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation increasing allowable earnings of persons receiving social security benefits from \$1,200 to \$3,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

195. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to establish a national cemetery in New Hampshire; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

196. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act by increasing the flood-water detention capacity in any single structure from 5,000 acre-feet to 12,500 acre-feet; to the Committee on Agriculture.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GRIDER:

H.R. 7377. A bill for the relief of Miquel and Sylvia Azar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALEY:

H.R. 7378. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell reserved phosphate interests of the United States in lands located in the State of Florida, to the record owners of the surface thereof; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. REINECKE:

H.R. 7379. A bill for the relief of Alejandro Ham Chea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas:

H.R. 7380. A bill for the relief of Marko Markovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

162. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Chief, Kimhae Land Development Association, Kimhae, Korea, with reference to requesting early consideration and settlement of a claims case for members of the Taecho Irrigation Association, which was submitted October 26, 1964; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

163. Also, petition of City Council, Ketchikan, Alaska, with reference to protesting the decision of the Civil Aeronautics Board in the Pacific Northwest-Alaska Air Service case, which would create a reduction of service to the Ketchikan area; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

164. Also, petition of assistant city administrator, town of Atherton, Calif., with reference to the need for a constitutional amendment of reapportionment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

165. Also, petition of chairman, Political Action Committee, National Headquarters, Los Angeles, Calif., with reference to providing pensions for the veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

166. Also, petition of Alirio Ugarte Pelayo, president of the Chamber of Deputies, Caracas, Venezuela, relative to a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Deputies requesting the Government of the United States of America to give preferential (better) treatment to raw materials of Latin America origin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.